No. 38 Vol. XXIV.

Foreign Missions.

MEETING OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Twelve mi sionaries and assistant missiona

have been dismissed from the service of Board, through failure of health, changes

means, the missions, and other causes, the missions, and other causes.

Thitteen appointed missionaries have, at ele own request, been released from their ameetion with the Board.—In most cases,

beton with the postul—In most cases, brethren have relinquished their purpose ing to the heathen; in consequence of sheutial hindrances, growing out of their nor in this country, after their prepara-

o go abroad were completed, y-two missionaries and assistant mis-es have been appointed during the year.

seven missionaries and assistant mis-

two to Madras, three to Ceylon, and he Cherokee mission. Three mission-

ssionaries and an equal number

the Cherokee mission. Three mission-are returned to the stations previously

The missionary house at Boston has been applied and occupied for several months. The officers of the Board have pursued their

es without interruption, or important

hange, since the last meeting. The Rev. Mr. Hand, General Agent, of the

Board for the northern district of New Eng-land has resigned; also, the Rev. Mr. Bard-

add of the southern district. Rev. C. Eddy and Rev. F. E. Cannon have continued their blurs as agents of the Board in the State of New York, and the Rev. W. M. Hall in N.

York, and the Rev. W. M. Hall of N. og, Pennsylvania, Delaware and MaryThe Central Board of Foreign Miss, of the Synod of Virginia and N. Carolimid the Southern Board of Foreign Miss, of the Synod of South Carolina and

a, have withdrawn from their connec-th the Board, and the Rev. W. H. Secretary of the C. B. F. M. has re-

as General Agent of the Board for Vir-and North Carolina. The Board has a General Agent in the southern states the year. Rev. W. J. Breed was ap-

using the year. Rev. W. J. Breed was apinted last spring General Agent of the Board
is the Western States. Up to the present
is he has been detained by ill health from
sidel of labor, but expects to enter upon it
it also be a superior of the Board in the Western
serve, and Rev. E. N. Nichols in Michigan.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Prodark Reformed Dutch church, has co-operais with us cordially, during the year, as in

ith us cordially, during the year, as in

years. And the general synod of the Reformed Church has formed a Board

ign Missions, which at its own request a admitted to a connection with this similar to that of the Board of Foreign

and addresses, in various places dur-

he year.

e circulation of the Missionary Herald een much enlarged. The sermon preachthe last meeting of the Board, together the report then adopted, and seventy and copies of missionary and quarterly shave been published during the year, a receipts of the Board for the year, end-

ceipts of the Board for the year end-

y 31, were \$244.169, \$2, and the expen-8227,491,56. The debt, which at the

ning of the year was \$35,851,35, has been ed to \$19,173,09. The actual payments out of the Treasury re \$227,491,56, besides the amount appro-ated to the reduction of the debt. But if

e appropriations made by the Committee, for te relief of the missions and for sending out

missionaries, agreeably to the instructions

Board at its last meeting had come into

lebt have been much increased. salt is inevitable, during the year which has

y increase of contributions.

counts of this year, the expenses must

to the first of May the receipts averaged

22,000 per month, and there was a

that the receipts for the whole year we exceeded \$270,000. But there was

ag off in May, June, and July, as ith the same months of the pre-r. From New England and the

the present scale with such enlarge-s inseparable from a prosperous con-

the present missions, if its receipts

use, and have chosen the Board as s, to say whether that amount of

resources shall be supplied, or ie work shall suffer all the painful

of delay and contraction.

an Tract Society during the year, to

Bible Society to the amount of \$9,000.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

IISSION AMONG THE ZULUS.

Amiel Lindley, Missionary; Newton Ad-M. D., Physician; Mrs. Lindley and Mrs.

Oa a visit to this country.—George Cham-

sionaries, 1 physician, and 3 female

nt missionaries;—total, 7.)
war between Dingaan and the Dutch

ant farmers, has made the past year one erruption and severe trial to this mission.

ey remained at Umlazi after the de-

ch and report the progress of events.

of his family and the rest of the mis-

of the Reformed Datch Church. of the returned missionaries have ren-valuable services to the cause, by their

arries have been sent out, viz: Three to stantinople, four to Syria, two to Persia, se to Siam, two to Western Africa, one to

ale or retail, by CROCKER lassical and Scrip-

ng the following maps, our stor, Enq. 3. Greece. 4. Asia Minor. Strices mentioned in the Old Jel Isroellies from Egypt to with the Divisions of the with the Divisions of the the Holy Land. 9. Ancient the Holy Land. 9. Ancient 10. Map, Illustrative of the

rith an especial design of fa-

at measure, treated of in a in much, if earefully stud-tion for she study of ancient of the Scriptures. It will use of Sunday Schools, &c. b, No. 6 WATER STREET. Aug. 9.

during the years 1834, 1835, ner residence with the Paw-ne prairies of the Missouri.

RY IN BOSTON.

SIX DAY LINE

the coming season to trans re and Passengers, from My, Sabbaths Excepted, or and to all the differen

N. Hotchkiss, Buffalo.

May

enyine & Tracy, Huron, O

o Patronize this Line, are ntract their Passage before many times led astray by in Boston, and other Pla-

similar to the above, may be not private reference given to no have been cuars, or per NS PATENT TRUSS. ayward, Principal Surgeon of

8 PATECA ; ward, Principal Surgeon al Hospital.
al Hospital.
be increased or lesseued at the coount, in the opinion of the the instruments of the kir Ggo. Haywash. and Physicians of Boston and, viz. Edward Reynolds and, viz. Edward Reynolds

of Lans and Children.

D COALS.

superior article for Grates,

um of Summer atreet. ROBBINS, IANUFACTURERS, STREET—BOSTON.

ANCE COMPANY.

CE COMPANY give notice, invested according to many insurance on Risks,

WELCH, President.

Boston

ceived, at their own request, an honorable re-lease from their connection with the Board. Mr. and Mrs. Champion found it necessary to Mr. and Mrs. Champion found it necessary to follow them soon after, in consequence of the protracted and painful illness of Mrs. Champion. These brethren and sisters arrived in the spring of the present year. Doct, Wilson arrived soon after the last meeting of the Board. He has since gone to the mission in West Africa. Messrs, Grout and Champion are anxious to resume their missionary labors among the Zulus whenever Providence is pleased to prepare the way. The health of Mrs. Champion is not yet such as to warrant her returning to Africa. didact of the 30th Annual Report of the American Bard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Sented at the Annual Meeting in Troy, New York, Sep-tember 11, 1839. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and the lev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., corporate guillers of the Board, have deceased since at meeting. Of the missionaries, Mrs. an of the mission to Siam, Mrs. Grant Nestorian mission, and Mrs. Wood of ission to Singapore, have been removed

The colonial government took military pos-session of Port Natal last autumn, with a view to the restoration of peace. About the same time the Boers gained a decisive victory over Dingann, and his capital fell into their hands. Recent advices give information that peace has been restored, and that our brethren now in South Africa were making preparation to re-turn to Port Natal.

WEST AFRICA. WEST APRICA.

MISSION AT CAPE FALMAS.

Fair Hope.—John Leighton Wilson and Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., Missionaries; Benjamin Van Rensselaer James, Printer; Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, and Mrs. James.—Three native helpers.
(1 station; 2 missionaries—one of them a physician, 1 printer, 3 femule assistant mis-

physician, I printer, S female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers;—total; 9.)

The climate and the fever of Western Africa become less formidable on acquaintance, and missionaries from the Northern States appear to be little, if any, more exposed to danger from them, than those going from the Southern States. Mr. James, who is a colored man, was married, near the close of last year, to Mrs. Strobel a woman of color, who acto Mrs. Strobel, a woman of color, who ac-companied Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wilson to Africa as a teacher, though not under any direct

rica as a teacher, though not under any direct appointment from the Committee.

The results of the press since the commencement of its operations, are as follows:—In the year 1837, 2,900 copies; in 1838, 4,112 copies; and in 1839 till March 1st, 3,860,—in all, 10,-872, containing 180,532 pages. Mr. James is aided in the printing office by two apprentices.

The mission church contains 29 members, eight of whom were received the past year. There was one excommunication. Four school-masters and seven boarding scholars are church members. The average congregation on the Sabbath is from 50 to 100. There are three free schools, with 50 pupils. The boardingschool, or seminary, contains 35 scholars, of whom 25 are males. They are generally moral and docile, and make good progress in their It is of great importance to the well-being of

the native tribes of Western Africa, that the strongest possible religious influence should be thrown into the colonies, which are rising into existence and power upon their borders. Otherwise the fate of these tribes, notwithstanding the sameness of their color with that of the colonists, will, at no distant period, be that of the native tribes in South Africa and of our the native tribes in South Africa and of our own country. It would seem to be our wisest course to assume the permanence of those colonies, and their future ascendency over the native tribes, as unquestionable facts, and to frame our plans accordingly. It will be impossible to conduct missions happily and prosperously in the immediate vicinity of the colonies where the inference of the greatly is renies, unless the influence of the gospel is pre-dominant in them; and their relations with the native communities, will necessarily extend and become more and more intimate. It is a mighty influence for good or evil, that is taking root in the African soil while the friends of Africa are engaged in controversy about it; Africa are engaged in controversy about it; and its branches will probably extend to the Niger, the Senegal, and the great Sahara, whatever views may be entertained of colorization as a means of good. On whom it devolves to labor in the gospel among the American colonists, the Committee will not pretend to decide. It does not seem to come within the range of duties devolving on the Board. Of late years it has seemed to the Committee that the field, which specially invites our attention, is remote from the colonies, perhaps among the Ashantees, and especially up the Niger; while, at the same time, it will be deamong the Ashantees, and especially up the Niger; while, at the same time, it will be de-sirable for us to have a mission of moderate size at Cape Palmas. Indeed, we could hard-ly maintain an efficient mission in the ly maintain an efficient mission in the upper countries of the Niger, without having a sta-tion at Cape Palmas, and another somewhere on the Gold Coast, to serve as places for rest and acclimation, and as intermediate posts of

Mr. Wilson visited Cape Coast in the early part of last year, and received a kind recep-tion from Gov. McLean, who promised a cordial welcome and protection to our mission, should we establish one there. The commu-nication between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast

is frequent.
Doct. A. E. Wilson, formerly connected with the South African mission, sailed for the Cape Palmas mission from New York city, year. From New Engand and the in States less has been received than the year ending July 31, 1838. From the year ending July 31, 1838. From the year ending the year. Operations of the Board, cumot be suspensions of the Board, cumot be suspensions. with his wife, on the 27th of July.

EUROPE.

MISSION TO GREECE.

Athens.—Jonas King, D. D., and Nathan lenjamin, Missionaries; Mrs. King and Mrs.

Benjamin.
Ariopolis.—Samuel R. Houston and George W. Leyburn, Missionaries; Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Leyburn.—One native helper.
(2 stations; 4 missionaries, 4 female assistant missionaries, and one native helper;—(2.1.1.2).

The station in Argos has been discontinued,

for reasons mentioned in the last Report. The books sold and distributed at Athens by Dr. books sold and distributed at Athens by Dr. King during last year, were 32.410. Besides these, copies of the Magazine of Useful Knowledge, printed at Smyrna, were sold to the amount of nearly 150 dollars. The books go to all parts of the kingdom. Dr. King estimates the copies of Scriptures, and parts of them, distributed in Greece by all the mission-print of the different missions, during the year. aries of the different missions, during the year, cely less than 20,000.

At Ariopolis the brethren have erected a commodious Lancasterian schoolhouse; but, owing to the unfriendliness of the government owing to the unfriendiness of the governent officer at Athens who has charge of education in the kingdom, they have not been able to get a master. Their high school was doing much good. They appeared to have the confidence of the Maniotes, and had reason to think they were not laboring in vain among that peculiar and remarkable people. The Committee have heard with much regret, that Mrs. Hous-ton's health had so far failed, that, as the only means of saving her valuable life, her husband had gone with her to Alexandria in Egypt,

They were not anticipated at the ce till they were seen advancing. ally Mr. Lindley was then at the cand a safe retreat on board the brig had gone with her to Alexandria in Egypt, where they were in June.

Dr. King has nearly translated Baxter's Saint's Rest into the language of Greece. He has a class in Hebrew, and a regular preaching service on the Sabbath. The study of Hebrew has been introduced by the government into the University. It is also among the signs of the times, that one of the most learned of the signal of the signal of the System and secretary of the System and System "which had been detained there ten the sickness of the captain. In this suexpectedly had an opportunity to agon Bay, about one hundred leagues ontinuing and great uncertainty hang-the prospects of the mission, Mr. and able thought it expedient to return to

the United States, and they have since re- | his decided opinion, that the Fathers of the ancient church were liable to err, and did err on a variety of subjects, and that the holy Scrip-tures are the only infallible rule of faith. As a consequence of this, there is much cry of

Me. it Sovell

WESTERN ASIA.

Mrs. Hamlin.—Four native helpers.

Broosa.—Benjamin Schneider and Philander O. Powers, Missionaries; Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Powers.—One native helper.

Trebizond.—Thomas P. Johnston and Wiliam C. Jackson, Missionaries; Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Jackson.

On a visit to this country.—Mrs. Adger, of the Smyrna station.

(4 stations; 12 missionaries, and 9 native helpers;—total, 34.)

Mr. Riggs has been transferred from the Greek mission to Smyrna, to be associated with Mr. Temple in the superintendence of the Greek department in the printing establishment. Mrs. Adger visited this country with the approbation of the Committee, for the restoration of her health. Mr. Dwight has also visited this country, with permission from the Committee, and lately returned to Constantinople with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin embarked for that city, December 2d, and arrived February 3d. Mr. Homes returned from Syria in July of last year, after an absence of about sixteen months, much of which time was spent in Damascus for the acquisition of the Arabic language. In April of last year, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. What a lessing mount of funds be employed in this department. What a lessing mount of funds be employed in this department. What a lessing mount of funds be employed in this department. spent in Damascus for the acquisition of the Arabic language. In April of last year, Mr. Adger accompanied by the Rev. S. H. Cal-houn, agent of the American Bible Society, made a tour, of which he has given an inter-esting account, through a part of the country embracing the seven churches of Asia, travelling as far as Broosa and Nice.

Ing as far as Broosa and Nice.

At Smyrna the printing during the year amounted to 51,060 copies and 2,247,760 pages.

The printing at this establishment from the beginning, is estimated at 32,247,760 pages. nost 30,000 books and tracts were distribu-and 850 dollars were received for books I. The Magazine of Useful Knowledge in

modern Greek has about 1,000 subscribers.

opposers of the truth a power in Turkey, which they cannot have in Greece; especially by entrusting that terrible instrument, banishment, to the ecclesiastical courts. Every nomical Christian, if not under foreign protection, must belong to some one of the sects acknowledged by the government. Of course there is no escape for the conscientiously evangelical native Christian from the inquisitorial fury of his ecclesiastical superiors, if they choose to make him an object of persecution. The Turkish power lends itself to them in such cases, and promptly executes their will.

cases, and promptly executes their will. This has been illustrated of late among the Armenians, in the violent outbreaking of per-secution against those among that people who are converts to the evangelical faith. Hoare converts to the evangelical faith. Hohannes, Boghos Physica, and two bishops have been sent into exile, and others have been imprisoned to await their sentence. A great prisoned to await their sentence. A great been sent into exile, and others have been imprisoned to await their sentence. A great number of names are said to have been put upon the proscribed list. This outbreaking and violence cannot be otherwise regarded and violence cannot be otherwise regarded. Mrs. Grant was called away by death Jan.

Mrs. Grant was called away by death Jan. pervade the oriental churches,

The storm which raged among the Armeni-ans at Constantinople, extended to Broosa, and the Greeks were as violent as their neighbors. Books of all kinds, that had been distributed by the mission and could be collected by the priesthood, were committed to the flames. Such things cannot always be.

Mr. Jackson was expected to remove to Er-zeroom during the summer, to commence a new station there. Erzeroom is in the native country of the Armenians.

MISSION TO CYPRUS.

Larniea.—Lorenzo W. Pease, James L. Thompson, and Daniel Ladd, Missionaries; Mrs. Pease and Mrs. Ladd.—One native helper. (1 station; 3 missionaries, 2 female assistant issionaries, and 1 native helper;—Total, 6.) It is not found to be best to relinquish this mis-

A regular preaching service has been com-

on the funeral of a child of Mr. Pease. The funeral was attended in the Greek church, the Greek priests leading the way in the procession, chanting the funeral dirge, in which there the cherubins, the incense, etc. at home. The neously in the Greek tongue. It was a happ moment. Several wept, and all gave the clo

MISSION TO SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND. Beyroot.—William M. Thomson, and Story Hebard, Missionaries; Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Hebard; and Miss Betsey Tilden, Teach-er.—Two native helpers. Jerusalem.—John F. Lanneau, Missionary.

One native helper.

On a visit to the United States. - Isane Bird,

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNUILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1829.

WESTERN ASIA.

MISSION IN TURKEY.

Smyrna.—Daniel Temple, Elias Riggs, and John B. Adger, Missionaries; Homan Hallock? Printer; Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Riggs, and Mrs. Hallock.—Four native helpers.

Constantinopte.—William Goodell, H. G. O. Dwight, William G. Schauffler, Henry A. Homes, and Cyrus Hamlin, Missionaries; Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Schauffler, and Mrs. Missionaries; Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Dour native helpers.

Broosa.—Benjamin Schneider and Philander O. Powers, Missionaries; Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Powers.—One native helper.

Trebizond.—Thomas P. Johnston and William C. Jackson, Missionaries; Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Jackson.

amount of funds be employed in this depart-ment. What a bicssing might be expected to attend the labors of a pious and competent native agency, were such at this time in all

parts of the mountains of Lebanon!

The Arabic congregation on the Sabbath is from 50 to 100. Four adult Druzes, and ten Druze children, and three other children have Druze children, and three other children have been baptized, making seventeen baptisms in all. There have been seven admissions to the church. Others give some evidence of piety, and have applied for admission.

The past year has been signalized by an extraordinary religious excitement among the Druzes, a sort of heretical Mohammedans, numbering solds.

numbering sixty or seventy thousand souls. Their religion appears to be a compound of Mohammedanism, Christianity, and Paganism. It is found that Mr. Hallock's success in cutIt is found that Mr. Hall Society. The work can be done there more expeditiously, more economically, and better, than at Constantinople or Smyrna.

There are signs of progress among the Turks. But that principle in the administration of Turkish government, which makes the ecclesiastical head of each Christian sect accountable for the good behaviour of his whole commands in a constant in the present case are because in the present case a community, is exceedingly unfavorable to the progress of free inquiry and pure religion among the nominal Christians. It gives the among the nominal Christians. It gives the proposers of the truth a power in Turkey, which

Oorogmiah .- Justin Perkins and Albert L Holladay, Missionaries; Ashael Grant, M. D.
Physician; William R. Stocking, Teacher;
Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Holladay, and Mrs. Stock-

than as proof of influence exerted, of progress and success. There will be many more such, and not improbably sufferings unto death, before the light and liberty and joy of the gospel success. The event of the eight helps and three are deacons. The press has not yet 14th. On the 17th of July Mr. and Mrs. Jones sailed from Boston. Three of the eight helpers in the mission are bishops, two are priests, and three are deacons. The press has not yet been put into operation, for want of a printer. Books are multiplied by the pen, as in the days of manuscripts, and the work moves heavily of course. The seminary contains 50 spheles and these in a beautiful school of 18. scholars, and there is a boarding school of 16 girls. Three free schools contain 70 pupils. The average congregation on the Sabbath is 65. The seminary is yet in its incipient state, but it is full of promise, should the Spirit come down upon the hearts of its members. At least two of them are from the heart of the Koordish mountains, which is at present inaccessible to the missionary. A person totally blind from cataract came to Doct. Grant from that distant region, and returned partially seeing.

The Nestorians have increasing confidence in the missionaries, and in the results of their labors.

The climate of Ooroomiah was so unfavorait is not found to be best to reiniquish this mis-sion at present, as it was proposed to do in the last Report. More than 3,000 books and tracts were distributed during the year 1838. Koordish mountains. This was before the death of Mrs. Grant. Mr. Homes, of the mis-The archbishop of the island appears to be a sion in Turkey, was to accompany him on the man of liberal views. He entertained the preliminary tour of exploration, and assist him members of the mission with apparent cordiality for three days, in June of last year, at his should arrive. An all-wise Providence, in reinto for three days, in June of last year, at his monastery in Nicosia. There they were happy to find the books published by the Board freely used in the archbishop's school. They were eagerly pressed for books by the inmates of the archiepiscopate, and every evening they had preaching and prayers in Greek.

A seen of great interest was presented, somewhat more than a year since, on occasion of the mountains. However, Doct. Grant was at Constantinople in April, in pursuance of his instructions, from whence he commenced his instructions, from whence he commenced his tour to Mesopotamia in May, going by way of Trebizond and Erzeroom. Mr. Homes was to follow bim in a few days. Whether the object originally proposed be accomplished, or not, a tour over the contemplated route, should the Head of the Church be pleased to guard the lives of his servants, must be productive of much valuable information. It was not desired that these brethren should venture at pres ent among the wild Koords of the mour

MISSION TO THE MOHAMMEDANS OF PERSIA. James L. Merrick, Missionary, and Mrs.

Mr. Merrick was married on the 11th of Mr. Merrick was married on the 11th of March to Miss Emma Taylor, a respectable and pious lady from Portsmouth, Eegland, residing at Tabreez. In September, a year ago, he received a firman from the governor of Aderbaijan authorizing him to open a school at Tabreez for any who should be desirous of attending. The goes being referred to the attending. The case being referred to the on a visit to the United States,—I-sane Bird,
il Smith, and George B. Whiting, Missionaes; Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Whiting.
On their way.—Elias R. Beadle and Charles
Sherman, Missionaries; Mrs. Beadle and
Irs. Sherman.

(2 stations; 8 missionaries, 7 female assistant | It is an interesting fact, that Tabreez con (2 stations; 8 missionaries, 7 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers;—total, 18.)

Mr. and Mrs. Bird are still detained by the ill health of Mrs. Bird. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have visited this country with the approbation of the Committee, in consequence of the impaired health of Mrs. Whiting. The Committee also thought it expedient for Mr. Smith, return from Georgian Syria by way of These are also two lithographic presses in operation, with stones of These are also two lithographic presses in operation, with stones of graphic presses in operation, with stones of Tabreez marble. The establishment was about sending forth a large work of universal history, and is a day-star of hope in that dark land.

[To be Continued.]

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder. CHRISTIAN LOVE.

The Christian is bound to his brethren by the strongest and most endearing ties. The relation which the people of God hold to each other is sacred. The humble and devout Christian cherishes it as such. He has a me tian cherishes it as such. He has a most ten-der regard for the feelings, prosperity and hap-piness of the friends of the Redeemer. The bare mention of HIS name excites tender emo-tions. Christians cannot fail to love him who gave his life a ransom for them. The re-demption which he purchased for them, is a theme on which they feelight to dwell. But the ideautre which they feel is a subleme feer. the pleasure which they feel is a subdued emo-tion. It is not unmixed with grief. As the Christian turns to the cross, his heart is pained. His own sins were the cause of his Saviour's sufferings. It is impossible for him to forget the unbelief and ingratitude of which he is guilty. The goodness and mercy of the Lord Jesus exhibited to his followers while they were his enemies, subdues them into peniten It need not be said that Christians love the the decimal of the same that Christians love the Savisiour. They are united to him as their living head. So strong is this union, that it can be expressed by no language better than that which the great Apostle of the Gentiles used. Says he, "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to sewarate us from the They are united to him as their living creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." But the cords of love which so strong-ly bind Christians to their common Lord, bind hem also to each other in one common brotherhood. The test by which they know that they are his disciples indeed, is their love to the Redeemer. Says Christ, by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. Christians are to meas-ore the strength of their attachment to their Redeemer by the love they have to each other. It is a certain test. They are members of one great family. Christ is its head. He regards each member of this family, with more than paternal care and tenderness. It is the same love that prompted him to leave heaven, and I in his bosom as he went about doing He taught his disciples by his example o cherish a tender spirit towards each other and as he was about to leave them, he reneat en the lesson, saying, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as have loved you, that ye also love one another. It was the first and most prominent doctrine taught by Christ. And when he had comple-ted the objects of his mission, and was about to ascend up to heaven, he must needs linger : little while to say it over again; "Little children, love one another." How great then is the love and union of true Christians. They are one in Christ. With how much care should

they avoid the least occasion of grief or of-fence. How careful, to avoid the very ap-pearance of evil. They cannot avoid sympa-

thy of feeling. They are united together in such a way, that if one suffers, all suffer with

With how much bitterness of spirit then

must they lament the unfaithfulness of a broth-er, and weep over his fall? Imagine the feel-ings of a church, who have chosen a pastor, as they trust, after God's own heart. many years he has ministered to them in holy things. He has become an old man. Some are gathered into his fold, who cannot remember when he first came among them. They have always heard their fathers speak of him as a good man. When they went to the sanctuary, it was to sit under the sound of his voice, and listen to the truth from his lips. They have listen to the truth from his lips. They have seen him seated at the communion table, and presenting the consecrated provisions to his people. At the prayer meeting they have heard his voice. In his pastoral visits they listened to his counsels and loved his company. They have grown up under his instructions, and associate with his persual lithat is sacred. and associate with his person all that is sacred in religion, all that is dear to Christians. When assailed by slander and caluanty, as a faithful pastor often is, they stand around to protect him, and repel the base stigma which his enemies would fix on him. his enemics would fix on him. They dearly cherish his reputation, because it is associated with the interests of the church of Christ. But they fear and tremble lest there may be ground for censure and reproach. They wish to examine, to know with certainty, and expose sin amine, to know with certainty, and expose si if it exists. They will remove from the pa if it exists. They will remove from the first ticipation of guilt, though it be like cutting off a right hand, or plucking out a right eye. What they most fervently wish is the glory of God and the good of man. For this they would most gladly suffer. The love of Christ constrains them. A council of faithful and devoted friends of the Redeemer assemble to examine impartially, let the result be what it It is a Christian brother who is arraigned. They have hitherto reposed unbounded confidence in his faithfulness, and never had occasion to doubt his fidelity. They hope for the best, and feel confident that his character the best, and feel confident that his character will bear the strictest scrutiny, and that they shall be able to say to the world, as did Pilate of Christ—behold, I having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man, touching those things whereof ye accuse him. They proceed to the trial—take up one report after another, and examine all carefully. "The man of God," did I say! Oh! it is a criminal thing of the control of the c confesses his guilt. The disclosure awakens the most gloomy thoughts.—God is dishonored A watchman, set on the walls of Zion to let The disclosure awakens no evil enter the sacred enclosure, has awfully fallen. The Council is overwhelmed with grief. Unable to proceed, they can but give utterance to the emotions of their sorrow. Why should they not weep? They lament a fallen brother! If a Christian ever shed a bitter tear, it would be at such a time. They withdraw their fellowship from him, and pul-But they are met with railing. Even their grief is made occasion of reproach. "A soon But God who knows the heart of his people, But God who knows the heart of his people, But God who knows the heart of his people, sees too much anguish suppressed there, not to frown with indignation on him who utters it. Did I say, imagine the feelings of a church at a moment like this. Yes; for words fail in meaning. Well may the heart that has caused such a feeling relent. It must be hard indeed, if it he not sorely pained. Would that it bore no semblance to scenes of which there are living witnesses. [The remainder of the M. S. is illegible.]

Whole No. 1238.

For the Boston Recorder

DEDICATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN : OUTHBRIDGE

CHURCH IN: OUTHBRIDGE.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. the Congregational church in Southbridge was re-opened, and solemnly dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The order of exercises was as follows: Voluntary, by the Choir; Invocation and Reading select Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, the Pastor; Hymn; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cutting, of the Baptist church in Southbridge; Original Hymn, by Mrs. Sigourney; Sermon and Prayer of dedication, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter; Anthem; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Nutting, of the M. E. church in Southbridge; Anthem; Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Barbour, Anthem; Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Barbour.

of Charlton.

The services on this occasion were appro-The services on this occasion were appropriate and interesting. The sermon, from Ps. 122: 1, was introduced by a historical sketch, showing that public worship has belonged to all ages; the reasonableness and advantages of public worship furnished the theme; and the conclusion suggested topics relating to the present service. It was an interesting discourse, and happily adapted to the occasion. The hymn by Mrs. Sigourney follows:—

Praise to Thee, Lord of Hosts, Omni-cient and divine, Whose favoring presence we invoke, To this our temple-shrine. In vain the builder's toil. In vain the prophet's prayer, To rear this consecrated dome With strength and beauty fair, Unless thy Spirit deign To light our incense-flame, And at the altar, gird the priest We thank Thee for thy word. That herald from the sky,—
We thank Thee for the promised grace,
On which our souls rely. And may an unborn race, Their country's hope and trust,

Here, magnify our fathers' God, When we are laid in dust. This church was erected in 1821, in a style This church was creeted in 1821, in a style between the ancient and modern. In the rebuilding, the floor has been raised so as to make room for a commodious vestry, the side-galleries removed, and long windows substituted for the former two stories. The finishing is chaste and harmonious, and reflects credit upon the architect. Long may this structure stand, and within its walls may multitudes find nearce with God and substition. peace with God and salvation

The Baptist church in Southbridge, was built in 1800, and remodelled in 1835. It needs but one more effort to make it a beautiful edifice, and we hope it will be at no distant day, that the congregation worshipping in it, will copy the excellent example of their neighbors.

For the Boston Recorder

For the Boston Recorder.

How Shall I Govern My School? Addressed to Young Teachers; and also adapted to assist parents in family government. By E. C. Wines, author of "Two years and a half in the Navy," "Hints on a System of Popular Education;" "Letters to School Children," &c. 2d Edition. Philadelphia. 1839.

Mr. Editor,-I am glad to see the Second edition of a work so useful, and so well adapted to effect its object. Such a treatise has long been needed. Not that education is not amply discussed, in a general way and with a good result. But while the public have been used to more liberal views on the subject, embracing physical and moral, as well as mental teachers prefer to tread the beaten track, and seem little inclined to keep up with the spirit of the times. I speak in general terms; there are many bright exceptions, both abroad and in our own country. Such was Pestabozzi, at Strautz, such Kopff at Berlin, and Wichern at Hamburgh. From the great moral power of the Bible alone, did they derive moral power of the Bible alone, did they derive an almost unlimited influence over their igno-rant and depraved pupils. This was the great secret of their success. They depended on the moral sentiments, inspired by those pages that breathe "love to God, and peace and good will to men"—not on rules, but on right feelings, to produce correct actions. Beautiful were the results, and lasting will be the influence of the results, and lasting will be the influence of the system of self-discipline and moral culture adopted by Mr. Wines at the celebrated Edge-hill school, and by Mr. Abbott in Boston. To both we are largely indebted for their Christian benevolence, and for their warm interest in the moral growth of the young. In the work before us, Mr. W. has haid down and illustrated principles of government, which he has fairly tested by experience. As a guide to parents and instructors, and to elevate the noral and religious character of both teacher and taught, I would say, read the book, and re-read it. No teacher, who duly estimates the responsibility of his station, dare neglect any means of improvement within his reach. Neglect not, then, this unpretending, but truly valuable work; you will find it interesting as well as useful.

NEW ZEALAND CONVERTS .- At the late an-New Zealand Converts.—At the late an-niversary of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, speaking of the re-moval by death, of certain native Teachers and converts in New Zealand, said,—one of their teachers, named Broughton Ripi, had given proof of sound conversion, and was just begin-ning to be useful. Writing to a friend in England, he stated that he had been building i land, he stated that he had been building a house, and that he wished it to be large enough to receive the friends who came to talk and pray; and expressed a wish that it might prove a place in which souls might be narried to Christ. The account given of his dying hours was very instructive. He besought all to beware of hypocrisy, to cleave to Christ, and to persevere. Another, named Paul, an aged man, had twelve months of exeruciating sufferiors, but not a marging segreed his line. In man, had twelve months of excruciating suffering, but not a murmur escaped his lips. In his last hours he said he thought he had been in heaven, but when he saw the dark earth, he was reminded that he was still here; but Christ, he said was precious to him. The third of those New Zealand Teachers, who, in communion with his brethren, had been a blood-thirsty cannibal, was named Henry Martyn.—His death was extraordinary and affecting.—While gasping for breath he exhorted those around him to be strong in prayer; to pray with sincerity, and love with energy; and to White gasping for breath ne exhorted those around him to be strong in prayer; to pray with sincerity, and love with energy; and to cleave to Christ as the only Saviour. Three of the native teachers went forth to instruct a hostile tribe; they were shot at; and one of hostile tribe; they were shot at; and one of them who fell, said, 'let not payment for my death be sought!' Thus a man who was formerly a man of blood, having imbibed the spirit of his Master, prayed for his murderers with his dying breath.

ROMANIST TOLERATION .- In Austria it is unlawful to build Protestant churches with towers, bells, or an entrance from the street; in fact, with any appearance of a church priests not only the tithes but the dues for bapBOSTON RECORDER.

tism, marriage, and burial, and it is the Roman priests who keep the official register of births, deaths, and marriages. The Roman clergy have the right of intruding into the chamber of the sick Protestant, but Protestants are not sllowed to converse with their Pop subjects upon religious subjects. Unless there he 100 Protestant families, or 50 souls, the crection of a congregation is unlawful.

[Quarterly Review.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1839.

[From our Correspondent.]
MEETING OF THE A. B. C. F. M. TROY, N. Y. SEPT. 11, 1839.

MR. WILLIS. Dear Sir,-The American Based of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its sessions in the lecture room of Dr. Beman's church this morning, at ten o'-The following persons were present:

Corporate Members.

John C. Smith,
C. Chapin, D. D.
Rufus Anderson,
David Greene,
W. J. Armstrong,
ary Hill, Eaq.

Corporate Members.
Rev. N. Adams,
Hon. S. T. Armstrong,
W. L. Woods, D. D.
C. Walker, D. D.
C. Walker, D. D. Hon. John C. Sm

Rev. David Porter,

N. Porter, D. D.
N.S. Bernan, D.D. Hon. T. Frelinghuysen,

Joel Hawes, D. D. W. T. McAuley, D. D.

Rev. Bross, D. D. Hon. T. Bressell G. E. Pierce, D. D. Hon, J. Russell, David Magie, Rev. J. Edwards, D. D. J. Bates, D. D. J. Wheeler, D. D. H. Davis, D. D. Hon, S. Hubbard, L. L. D.

"H. Davis, D. D. Hon. S. Hubbard, L. L. D. John Tappan, Esq. "Charles Marsh.

Honorary Members.

Rev. E. Scranton, Ct.; Rev. T. Punderson, Hunington, Ct.; Rev. A. M. Colton, Andover, Mass.; Rev. R. C. Hand, New Haven, Ct.; Rev. T. A. Merrill, D. D., Middlebury, Vt.; Rev. J. Thomas, Granville, Vt.; Rev. C. Eddy, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Rev. A. D. Eddy, Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. Hough, Middlebury, Vt.; Rev. J. N. Danforth, Alexandria, D. C.; Rev. S. Eaton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, Cambridge, N. Y.; Rev. Noah Coe, Greenwich, Ct.; Rev. J. F. Scoville, Glean's Falls, N. Y.; Rev. Heber L. Clark, Richmond, Mass.; Rev. O. Hillyer, D. D., Orange, N. mond, Mass.; Rev. O. Hillyer, D. D., Orange, N. J.; Rev. M. Child, Pittsford, Vt.; M. Jones, Esq. Troy, N. Y.; Rev. D. Lamb, Bridport, Vt.; Rev. R. Smith, Waterford, N. Y.; Rev. A. B. Lambert, Salem, N. Y.; M. Hubbell, Esq. Norwalk, Ct.; Rev. F. Shepherd, Troy, N. Y.; C. G. Crosby, Esq. Watervliet, N. Y.; Mr. J. W. Allen, Northampton, Mass.; Mr. S. J. Strong, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. J. S. Gallagher, Orange, N. J.; Rev. Eli Smith, Beyroot, Syria; Rev. George B. Whiting, Syrian Mission; Rev. J. B. Richardson, Pittsford, N. Y.; Rev. P. C. Hur, George, N. Y. Rev. Esquain Sanguait and, Mass.; Rev. O. Hillyer, D. D., Orange, N Syria; Rev. George B. Whiting, Syrian Mission; Rev. J. B. Richardson, Pittsford, N. Y.; Rev. P. C. Hay, Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. Francis Janes, Sanquoit, N. Y.; Rev. E. Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.; Rev. M. Mead, Greenwich, Ct.; Rev. J. Whitehall, Rutland, Vt.; Rev. M. E. White, Southampton, Mass; Rev. E. Jones, Dorset, Vt.; E. Rand, Esq. Troy, N. Y.; Rev. A. Foster, Putney, Vt.; Rev. A. K. Barr, Lafayette, N. Y.; Rev. D. D. Francis, Benaon, Vt.; Rev. E. W. Hooker, Bennington, Vt.; M. T. Lymun, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. T. E. Cannon, Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. M. A. N. Niles, Marblehead, Mass.; Rev. C. B. Elliot, West Millbury, Mass.; T. B. Bigelow, Esq. Troy, N. Y.; Rev. J. P. Knox, Nassau, N. Y.; Rev. Daniel Crosby, Charlestown, Mass.; Eliphalet Weeks, Esq. Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. Wright, Hardwick, Vt.; Rev. P. P. Phelips, Lansingburgh, N. Y.; G. Grant, Esq. West Troy, N. Y.; Rev. J. H. Noble, Scaghticoke, N. Y.; A. Crosby, Esq. Cambridge, N. Y.; Rev E. D. Allen, Albany, N. Y.; Rev S. T. Speur, Lansingburgh, N. Y.; Rev J. Doane, Ira, N. Y.; Rev B. Van Zandt, Union Village, N. Y.; Rev D. C. Lansing, Greenville, II.; Rev J. Blatchford, Chica go, Ill; Rev J. H. Pitcher, Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.; Rev D. A. Jones, Schuylerville, N. Y.; Rev E. Ilonkins, Troy, N. Y.; Rev S. B. Bissell, Normembers. Also, a Committee of Arrange-

D. C. Lansing, Greenville, Ill.; Rev J. Blatchford, Chicago, Ili; Rev J. H. Pitcher, Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y; Rev D. A. Jones, Schuylerville, N. Y; Rev E. Hopkins, Troy, N. Y; Rev S. B. Bissell, Norwalk, Ct; Rev L. Kellogg, Whitehall, N. Y; J. Smith, Esq. Albany, N. Y; Rev A. K. Hinsdale, Tarrington, Ct; Rev H. N. Brinsmade, Pittsfield, Mass; Rev E. A. Beach, Groton, N. Y; J. Edwards, E.q. Hartford, Ct; Rev B. H. Pitman, Esperence, N. Y; Rev R. Street, Connecticut Farms, N. Y; Rev S. W. Brace, Skeneateles, N. Y; A. Robbins, Esq. Troy, N. Y; Rev H. N. Graves, Townsend, Vt; Rev D. Wilson, Rupert, Vt; Rev A. Boies, Boston, Mass; Rev J. Maltby, Banger, Me; Rev C. S. Arms, Madson, N. Y; Rev J. J. Dana, Canaan, N. Y; Rev E. N. Kirk, New York; Rev M. L. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y; Rev R. W. Condit, Oswego, N. Y; Rev D. L. Lunner, Geneva, N. Y; H. H. Seeley, Esq. Qiris, Castleton, Vt; D. Robertson, Esq. Kingshoro' N. Y; Charles Mills, Esq. W. C. Mills, Esq. Uria M. Place, Glovanville, N. Y; Rev S. Woodhridge, Auburn, N. Y; Rev G. E. Delavan, Sherburne, N. Y; Rev A. Burtiss, Binghamtan, N. Y; Rev A. N. Kettle, Stuyvesant, N. Y; Rev J. Grany, Schodai, N. Y; Rev R. S. Cook, N. Y; Rev D. Ogden, Whitesboro', N. Y; Rev Lewis Bond, Plainfield, N. Y; Rev J. M. Ogden, Chatham, N. Y.
Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Magic. The providence of the property of the proper Y; Rev J M Ogden, Chatham, N Y. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Magie. The usual votes of thanks were passed; the subject of returning missionaries disposed of as heretofore stated; and the following New Members and Officers elected:

Corporate Members. Rev Silas Aiken, of Bo Bela B Edwards, Andover; "Bela B Edwards, Andover;

"W B Sprague, D D, of Albany;
Eliphalet Wickes, Esq of Troy;
Rov Reaben Post, Charleston, S C;
Corresponding Members.
Sir Cullen Erdley Smith, England;
Sir William Norris, Penang;
Officers elected for the ensuing year.
Hon John Cotton Smith, President,
"Theodore Frelinghuysen, Vice President,
Rev Calvin Chapin, D D, Recording Secretary,
"Bela B Edwards, Assistant Recording Secretary

Bela B Edwards, Assistant Recording Secretar Samuel Hubbard, L L D.

harles Stoddard, Esq.
Rev N Adams,
Silas A Prudential Committee. John Tappan, Eq. Daniel Noyes, Eq. Rev Rufus Anderson, D D. Secretaries of Cor-

David Greene,
William J Armstrong, respondence Henry Hill, Esq Treasurer, W J Hubbard, and C Scudder, Esqs. Auditors

The Committee on the memorial of the Berk-shire Association reported in favor of giving a rehearing to the case of Rev. Mr. Brewer; the following persons were appointed a Com-mittee to sit on the case, and report at the next meeting of the Board, viz. Rev. Drs. Ed-Bates, Snell, Hawes, and Hon. Messrs. Charles Marsh, J. Russell, and Lewis Stron

Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Board, took the chair and called on Rev. Dr. Bates to open the meeting with prayer. Rev. Bela B. Edwards was appointed assistant Recording Secretary, pro tem. Rev. Calvin Chapin. D. Revening Secretary, read the pin, D. D. R. D. D., Recording Secretary, read the Arrangements was appointed; and then the Board proceeded to hear the Treasurer's Report, which was read by the Treasurer, Henry Hill, E-q., giving the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Board, for the year ending July 31, 1839:—

EXPENDITURES.

West Africa. South Africa, Greece, 11,685 Constantinople. Syria and the Holy Land, Nestorians and Mahrattas,

andwich Islands, ndinn Missions, 7,835 [The Cherokee Mission has received \$24,137, as

The Cherokee Mission has received \$22,500, and indemnification for the loss of improvements, consequent on the removal of the Indians, \$15,999 of which remain to be expended for improvements at the new stations. The Stockbridge mission has been supported by the Society in Scotland for the propagation of Christian knowledge among the Indians.]

Funnas of Agrangias. Expense of Agencies,

Travelling expenses of corporate members,

to meeting, 1838, General expenses, including salaries of offi-cers, clerks, printing, miscellaneous, and Total, Balance of debt last year, 227,491 35,851

263,342 RECEIPTS. 223,987 Donations, Avails of property at Orage and Mackinaw 726 244,169 Total,

Balance of debt remaining, Thus, it will be seen that the receipts have fallen more than \$50,000 short of what was deemed necessary at the last meeting of the Board. 'The Secretaries commenced the reading of an abstract of the Report of the Pruden-

Wednesday Afternoon.—The reading of the Report of the Prudential Committee was re-sumed and completed; and Committees were appointed on its several parts. The Secreta-ries, in behalf of the Prudential Committee presented the following articles of business viz. In relation to returned and disabled mis sionaries, stating that some complaints had been made, respecting the provision made for them, explaining the practice of the Commit-tee, under the rules of the Board, and asking inquiry and instruction; on limiting the expense of the missions, setting forth the necessity of so doing, in the extension of their operations, to prevent serious embarrassments, and show-ing how much will be needed to carry on the operations the present year; on the Missionary House, giving a description of the same, and er of transacting the business of the on agencies, showing their indispensable ne cessity, in carrying on the operations of the Board; all which were referred to appropriate Committees. Committees were appointed to nominate persons to fill vacancies in the Pru-

A memorial was presented from the Berkshire Association, asking the Board to take up, consider, and finally settle the case of Rev. Josiah Brewer, whom they consider as aggrieved by the action of the Prudential Co which was referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. Edwards, Hawes, Beman, Hon, T. Frelinghuysen, Hon, Charles Marsh, and Rev. Messrs, E. W. Hooker and T. S. Clark.

mittee, and also to nominate new

A memorial was presented from the Sand-wich Island Mission, asking for a repeal of the law forbidding missionaries to print, at the expense of the Board, any letter, tract, or other publication, for circulation among the churches in this country; and also, the law which re-quires, except in certain cases, the consent of the Prudential Committee, before any missionary can return to this country; also, one from the Mahratta Mission, asking a repeal of the last named law; which were referred to a se-

lect Committee.

In the evening, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McAuley, from Isaiah xi: 9; in which he maintained that the mis-sionary enterprise has God for its author, and therefore cannot fail, that the advent of Jesus Christ was the commencement of the missionary work; that the aim of the missionary enterprise is pure and disinterested; that the missionary enterprise must meet with many great sionary enterprise must meet with many g obstacles; that the means to be employed the gospel and Christ crucified, preached to the world, and other means which naturally correspond with this; that the missionary enterprise shall certainly triumph over all the earth; that this enterprise will be very glorious when completed—a world converted and saved from sin and shame; and that the missionary work is the highest privilege God has ever given to man. The sermon was listened to with attention and deep interest by a large and

crowded audience. Thursday Morning, Sept. 12 .- President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nott.

the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nott.

A Committee was appointed to consider and report the place of the next meeting; which Committee afterwards reported the city of Providence, R. I., in the church of Rev. Dr. Tucker, and the Congregational clergymen of that city, with Deacons Chapin and Gladding, and Esq. Arnold, to be the Committee of Arents; which report was accepted and rangen

Rev. Mr. Armstrong read letters from Hon.
Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, and Rev. J.
G. Hanmer, of Baltimore, expressing their disappointment at not being able to attend the meeting, also for Box Des. Mills. from Rev. Dr. Miller, expressing his candid good feeling and wishes to-wards the Board, but resigning his place as a ember of the Board, on account of the estab-shment of the Assembly's Board of Missions. Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution, authoriz-ing the Secretaries to omit, in the published list of corporate members, the names of any who may communicate to them their resign tion; which was adopted. On motion of Dr. Chapin, the thanks of the Board were pre-Chapin, the thanks of the Board were presented to Rev. Dr. McAuley, for his sermon,

and a copy requested for publication.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report, reported, approving the same, which was ac-

cepted and adopted.

Dr. Woods, from the Committee on returned and disabled missionaries, reported, expressing great sympathy for disabled missionaries and their widows and children; and also expressing confidence in the practice of the Prudential Committee, in respect to the matter.

The Committee on agencies reported, approving of the system of agencies adopted by the Prudential Committee, and recommending its continuance and vigorous prosecution; ich was accepted and adopted

Dr. Patton, from the Committee on that part of the report relating to Africa and Greece, reported, approving the same, with the excepon of a paragraph referring to colonization in Africa, which they recommended to have stricken out. [This speaks of the influence of colonization in Africa, as tending to the same result as the colonization of this country, the extermination of the natives, and the it tance of throwing a religious influence into the colonies; and then remarks on the mighty in-fluence for good or for evil, which it must certainly exert on Africa, while the friends of Africa at home are contending about it. It was this last, respecting contention at home, which was stricken out. There was nothing, however, of a partizan character, in the report as at first presented.] Report accepted and 6,255

at first presented.] Report accepted and adopted.

The Committee on that part of the report relating to the Mahratta and Madura Missions, reported, approving the same, which report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, the word "Recover" when resident in the Pulse of Recovers in the Pulse of the Puls

"Rooms," whenever it occurs in the Rules of the Board, were ordered to be stricken out, and the word "House" inserted.

6,159 | relating to Siam, China, &c. reported, approving the same, except one paragraph which re-lates to the internal concerns of China, which they recommended to have stricken out; which was adopted.

Was adopted.

The Committee on that part of the annual report relating to the Home Department, with the summary and conclusion, reported, ap-proving the same, with the suggestion, 1. That the agents of the Board, besides laboring to increase the amount of funds, labor also to increase the list of subscribers to the Missionary Herald; 2. That the Prudential Committee furnish the agents with a definite statement of the wants of the Board for the year to come; 3. That the agents be desired to go about their work with renewed energy and stronger hopes; which report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Anderson proposed a modification of the old rule which forbids missionaries engaging in any business for the sake of private gain; or any yielding pecuniary profit, without the consent of the brethren of their mission-strikconsent of the brethren of their mission—strik-ing out "for the sake of private gain; or any," so as to accommodate it to the principle of salaries, which the Committee are endeavor-ing to introduce into the missions; which was

greed to. Rev. Mr. Armstrong called the attention of pastors present to the importance of making efforts for the circulation of the Missionary Herald, and stated that nearly a thousand subscribers had been obtained in a few of the churches in New York the past year, by the pastors' engaging some efficient persons in pastors' engaging some efficient persons in their congregations to make personal efforts. He thought no effort could be made so directly

taleulated to promote the cause. The Herald is constantly increasing in interest.

Dr. Anderson took the opportunity to reply to many inquiries which had been made respecting the use of maps at the Monthly Concert; and said that experience had shown that empiriters could best make their own maps, as ministers could best make their own maps, as they may be wanting them for use. They on-ly need a large sheet of paper, or one or more sheets pasted together; with some India Ink to mark the coasts, mountains, &c., and a little carmine, to mark the boundaries, stations, &c., nd no more labor is required than is necessar for an accurate knowledge of the geography the country.

Dr. Woods, from the Committee on that

part of the report relating to the Sandwich Is-lands, reported, approving the same, with ex-pressions of devont gratitude to Almighty God for the distinguished success with which he has been pleased to crown the labors of that

Hon, Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Commit tee on limiting the expenses of the missions reported against any reduction of the expenses of the missions, or detaining the mission under appointment; and stating that only \$70,-000 more than the receipts of last year were necessary to carry on the operations of the Board, according to the proposed expenditure of the year. Mr. Frelinghuysen account the report with some animated remarks ubject, showing how easy it would be to raise amount, and the littleness of complaining ons amount, and the *themess* of complaining of commercial embarrassment, as a reason for neglecting to raise so small a sum—which he said would not huild a little steamboat, nor construct a single temple like that in which the meeting was held. Animated remarks were made by Dr. Nott, Rev. Channeey Eddy, Dr. McAuley, and Rev. A. D. Eddy, and the

Thursday Afternoon .- Dr. Pond, from the ommittee on the memorials of missionaries. reported, that the Committee see no cause for suspending or altering the rule respecting the printing of letters, tracts, or appeals, at the ex-pense of the Board, to be distributed in the churches in this country; but recommend a modification of the rule in regard to the return missionaries. [After considerable discus sion, and several propositions of amendment, the subject was recommitted. On Friday morning the Committee reported again; when considerable discussion ensued, and a number of substitutes were offered; and the subject was or substitutes were offered; and the subject was committed to a special Committee, consisting of Presidents Nott, Bates, Wheeler, and Hon. Mr. Hubbard, who reported a resolution; but the subject was ngain recommitted, and Rev. Eli Smith added to the Committee, with instructions. The following resolution was subsequently reported and unanimously adopted. sequently reported, and unanimously adopted, satisfactory to all parties:-

Resolved, That, when any missionary or a stant missionary shall from ill health, or oth-r cause, desire to return to the United States, he be required to obtain permission from the Prudential Committee when practicable, al-ways sending with his request, the opinion of mission; and when impracticable to obtain uch permission, he be required to obtain the

The Board then proceeded to the Second treet Presbyterian church, and united in the elebration of the Lord's Supper; after which, ey returned and resumed business.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, a resolution was passed, acknowledging a donation of 200 pounds sterling from the government of Ceylon, sustaining their schools, and authorizing the missionaries to communicate to that gov-ernment the thanks of the Board for their lib-

Committee on that part of the an report relating to Western Asia reported, apsame; which report was accepted

The subject of limiting the expenses of the nissions was taken up, and discussed with great interest, by Henry Hill, Esq. Rev. E. N Kirk, and another gentleman, whose name I fid not learn; when the Board adjourned till

Friday Morning, 1-2 past 8 .- The President

Rev. Dr. Anderson offered, as the subject of liscussion in connection with the report on the finances of the Board, a series of resolutions

1. That the evident movement of the Holy Spirit on the Oriental Christians and Druses; and the remarkable disposition of the Syrian Nestorians to welcome the instructions of the missionaries, are full of promise; provided this special illumination be only followed up by the preaching of the gospel and the diffusion of

knowledge by the press.

2. That the intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, of the accession of 5,000, souls in Jan. 1838, and more recently, increasing the number to nearly 10,000, received to the churches on what the pastors considered credible evidence piety, while it should awaken prayerful so tude, demands devout thanksgiving to God,

and great increase of zeal and faith.

3. That the Board are more and more convinced of the propriety and importance of sen ng out the choicest men to the beathen world; nd would recommend to the Prudential Com mittee as far as possible, to secure a personal acquaintance with the candidates, before their

4. That the state of the religious community mposes the obligation to cultivate a spirit of ourtesy, good feeling, and co-operation among Il the missionaries in the field.

5. That there are encouraging signs in the lispensations of Providence, of the approach dispensations of Providence, of the approach of that period fixed in the counsels of Infinite Wisdom, when the knowledge and blessings of the gospel will be extended over the earth; especially in the employment of the capital and enterprise of Christian nations in multiplying the facilities for travelling, particularly in the

use of steam for navigating the ocean.

6. That the chief bond of union and pledge the Board, were ordered to be stricken out, of purity is a spirit of dependence among all the disciples of Christ on their common Lord;

and that the Monthly Concert is an institution of obvious excellence; while the observance of the first Monday of the year as a day of fast-

of the first Monday of the year as a day of tast-ing and prayer; is to be recommended. Animated addresses were made by Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. Mr. Whiting, of the Syrian Mission, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Beyroot, Rev. Mr. Spalding and Rev. Mr. Dibble, from the Sandwich Islands, Rev. Dr. Nott, Rev. Dr. Bates, and Rev. C. Eddy. The report of the Committee and Dr. Anderson's resolutions Committee and Dr. Anderson's were adopted.
On motion of Rev. Dr. Nott, a resolution

was adopted, requesting the Prudential Com-mitteee to communicate to the churches a defi mitteee to communicate to the churches a defi-nite statement of the wants of the Board for ensuing year, and the consequences which will result to the cause, unless the contribution

on motion of John Tappan, Esq. it was Resolved, That, in order to sustain the operations of the Board, and prevent another revulsion, we will make individual efforts to double Rev. Mr. Armstrong said he held in his

hand a letter just received from two females residing in this city, enclosing eight dollars which is double the amount of their last year's

which is double the amount of their last year's subscription. They state that they support themselves by their own labor, and that this sum is one tenth of all they possess.

The meeting, on the whole, has been one of great interest; and it is devoutly to be hoped that the suggestion relative to doubling the subscriptions for the coming year, will be generally followed. We ought to raise \$500,000. It can be judicioosly expended on the missions now existing; and it can be raised without being felt. If my statistics are correctly remembered, it would be but a poll tax of 30 cents on the Christians of the United States. Those who are in the habit of giving, howe make up the deficiency of those who have not learned to appreciate this blessed luxury. N.

INFANT BAPTISM. MEANS OF PROMOTING A DEEPER INTEREST

An interesting and valuable report on the subject of Infant Baptism, was presented to the recent Annual Conference of Maine, by a Committee appointed. We are glad to see the earnestness with which our breth-ren in that region of Zion are entering into this subject. May their zeal provoke many to a similar in-

As to the means of promoting a due observance the ordinance, the Committee remark:

" 1. We think that the subject should receive attention in the public and private instructions pastors, not only to their churches, but to the baptized children and to the congregation generally.

2. Those mothers whose husbands feel objections o the public celebration of the ordinance, should be allowed to offer their children privately, if, as is often the case, such a mode is more agreeable to the nonprofessing parent.

3. Your Committee are of opinion that more caution should be used in admitting persons to the church, whose views are either unsettled or erroneous on this subject.

4. Christian parents in our churches by their diligence in training their children, and in fulfilling the conditions of this precious and everlasting covenant, must honor it, and thus commend it and its blessings, secured by their fidelity, to the hearts of others."

In regard to the first of these points, we remark, the want of a thorough, systematic and earnest discussion of this subject from the pulpit has been the occasion of evil. What seldom occupies the pulpit, and that in a brief and passing manner, will not take deep hold of men's minds. There is the greater call for able and thorough discussion of this subject, because there are so many who openly oppose and even ridicule it, and so many others who have no settled and decided opinion concerning it. And we must believe that there are many unconverted parents, who evidently walk in twilight in respect to this subject, as a brighter radiance thrown upon it would powererfully assail their own consciences, and load them with a painful sense of their own responsibilities. We have known a series of well-studied sermons on this subject to sweep all doubts and difficulties away from the minds of numbers, deciding the wavering, and affording joyful confirmation to the faithful Ministers should deeply feel themselves, the preciousness of God's blessed covenant, and then manifest that interest in all suitable ways before all the people. Special notice in public prayers of consecrated chil dren-occasional meetings for their special instruction, and for prayer with, and for them; earnest appeals to parents on their personal obligations—the unfailing reference to the baptized at the solemn and delightful services of the Lord's Supper, by prayer, or otherwise-direct appeals to consecrated children on their peculiar obligations to a pious life; such means as

On the second topic we remark. Though there are is in fact, a proposition to disband a well organized the gospel, and are waiting for baptism. many and delightful associations connected with ad- and efficient national society, and substitute in its Done Yahu.—Repeated attempts have been many ministering God's ordinances in his own house, yet stead, some six or eight State societies, all of them so to burn the house and zayat here. Numbers at circumstances may make it desirable and a duty for the small as to fail of public respect and confidence. For attention to the word-three or four enquirers a pastor to celebrate them elsewhere. We doubt not as to organizing one great Congregational Home Mis- well, and the chief is encouraged. Of 23 m there are many children denied baptism by their parents, for one reason or another connected with its any other place, it is out of the question. The fun- Hopeful cases of enquiry and conversion frequently public performance. Their reasons may be a naturally retiring disposition, shrinking from the public gaze the fear of some trifling impropriety in the appearance or deportment of their children-feeble healthdistance from the sanctuary, or other difficulties of reaching it,-the indifference or reluctance of either parent to a public act of this kind. If such obstacles cannot be easily removed, we see not how the paster can refuse performing the ordinance in the parent's own dwelling or neighboring place of social worship. To see the ordinance neglected rather than celebrate it elsewhere than in the sanctuary, is clearly repugpant, in our opinion, to the spirit of the gospel. Although we decidedly prefer the house of God to any other place, and should urge it with due carnestness, yet we say, give the seed of the saints the seal of the covenant, and bind parents to its obligations and duties any where, rather than suffer its neglect.

Respecting the third topic presented by the Committee, we remark, that though infant consecration by baptism is a distinctive, prominent feature in our religious faith, yet we question whether defective views r vet unsettled views on this subject should ensure a positive denial of church privileges. There may be those, who for various reasons, may be yet undecided on this point; and who for want of contiguity or congeniality of spirit with other religious sects, may be shut out of their fellowship, who yet may be most worthy disciples of our Lord, and who, being accepted of him, and beloved by him, ought to find a home somewhere in his visible kingdom. To shut one out of our fellowship, who harmonizes with us in every other point of doctrine, and whose deficiency here arises from ignorance or unfriendly early bias, is not, it seems to us, to act on the broad principles of the gospel of Christ. By repelling them, we shut the the prayer of Christ, that all his followers might be

while the kind reception of them as weak in the faith, ists and Presbyterians may labor toget will show them so much the true spirit of the gospel, ously in the vineyard of their common Lord as to win their confidence and love, and render them open to the instructions which could then with great visedly and with entire assurance, that since the advantage be poured upon their minds. We bring operation of the Congregational churches of New F them thus within the reach of influences which will land with the Presbyterian church in the ca silently, but powerfully, operate in correcting their Home Missions, the annual collections of these ch errors. There is a vast and happy influence in seeing es for their own relief and enlargement have be the covenant often sealed to the children of God's more than doubled; and their contributions to people, a vast influence in the soleum and earnest cause of evangelical religion at the South and W prayers of a whole church poured out for its conse- have been more than trebled; and all this has be erated offspring; a vast influence in the faithful and the natural and legitimate fruit of their con affectionate counsels and warnings of a pastor to the American Home Missionary Society, No. heads of families and their baptized children. We in all the kind arrangements of Divine Providence heads of tamilies and their purposes. We have operated so kindly and powerfully on the Congress seen gifted and intelligent minds, previously averse, tional churches in New England, as their e become by these means, entirely changed in sentiment, and they could find no rest till the seal of the the whole land. If these churches have rea promise was borne by their children. Wise and bless God for any dispensation of mercy toward the good men, eminent in Zion, differ on this point, it is, beyond all others, for his gracious interpos Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. in the formation of the National Home Miss

their children, is one of great importance. With a definite and great object in view, and their lab many parents it has seemed that they regarded that were to a great degree lost. But, the occurrence all was accomplished when the public act of conse- that event united them, gave a fresh impulse to the eration had been performed, as if there was some activities, presented to them a distinct object of su charm, repellant of all evil, in the baptismal rite, such passing grandeur, and inspired them with confiinherent efficacy in it, as to do away the necessity of that their labor should not prove in vain in the Lace further care and labor. The absurdity of such a Perhaps we have given more attention to the sag course is equalled only by the guilt and unhappy consequences of it. The consecrating rite binds the tainly, more than we should have done, but for hi parent in the most solemn manner to train up his averment that "many others entertain the same sen offspring for God and heaven. It is a public pledge timent." In this, he is probably deceived. But if on his part, that, so far as his influence is concerned, he think not, let him come forth under his own prohis children shall be the "sons and daughters of the er name and state the grounds of his opinions Lord Almighty," that he will educate them, by every and fairly, instead of resorting to an an-bushness method of moral instruction and discipline, for the security while harling his weapons against the halle true business of immortal beings, the glorifying of ed unity of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. God, and the enjoying of him forever. But when all this is overlooked, and children are

brought to baptism with little or no anxiety and prayer, and receive no more or farther care than if they had never been baptized, we wonder not that the ordinance falls into contempt in the eyes of the world, and the glorious covenant and its seal is lightly esteemed. Not a few of the disciples have thus brought great discredit upon an institution most valuable in itself, and, when duly honored, having vast power to do good to immortal souls. Let every Christian parent rescue it from such disgrace. Their own fidelity to their covenant vows, and their anxious care to redeem the solemn pledges given by the public consecration of their children, will do much honor an ordinance which we regard as one of the most precious of the church of God.

HOME MISSIONS.

I hope not, Mr. Editor, to cherish any narrow or illiberal feeling towards Christian brethren of other denominations.—As an individual, however, I will frankly acknowledge,—and I find many others entertrankly acknowledge,—and the land wish that, from this hour, all copartnership in the conduct of both domestic and foreign missions, were to cease between us and the New School Presbyterians, as they have who always murder their victims, and profess to who always murder their victims, and profess to who always murder their victims, and profess to ceased between us and the Old. The former are sufficient to conduct with advantage the work of missions at home and abroad. Let them have their own home and foreign missionary societies at New York or whose main trunk, composed against the support of the composed against the support of the composed against the composed aga elsewhere, and while our foreign missionary operaons are carried on from Boston as heretofore, what tions are carried on from Boston as heretolore, what should hinder the Congregational home missionary society from being conducted with the greatest advan-tage, say at Hartford? Combination of effort in the infancy of our missionary undertakings might have been well; but, in my humble opinion, both denomithe general interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, would be promoted by the change I have proposed. B.

the tree from 70 to 80 feet. Others of smaller were found.

The Sourabs.—They have a language peculia

We have cut the foregoing extract from the "Connecticut Observer and New York Congregationalist." was with surprise we read it, not unmixed with regrets, that so respectable a paper should lend itself to the hand that would throw the apple of discord into the midst of a band of brethren.

It has hitherto been the glory of New England Con gregationalists, that they have called no man Master, never before visited by a missionary or Christiand have been ready to aid the labors of any denomnation of Christians in extending " the knowledge of Christ and him cracified." Their benevolent move- and 30 copies of the Scriptures; and found an abu ments have never yet been spell-bound by the watchword of a party; and they have disdained the tram- and the churches may send. nellings of Sectarianism, and gloried justly in imbibing and exhibiting the Catholic spirit of Paul and his Lord, in contrast with that of the Corinthian hended, beaten, and thrown into the stocks church. God forbid that any man take this glorying preaching the kingdom of God at Bassein-and

As to a new division in Home Missionary opera- were extorted from them and their friends before tions, between Congregationalists and New School they were liberated. They endured their suffering these, zealously and earnestly pursued, cannot fail of Presbyterians, we are not prepared to say what the meekly and heroically. setting on high the precious ordinance of infant con- latter denomination may wish, but we are greatly desecration, and of rendering it productive of the great ceived, if the bare suggestion of the thing from such the church stands firm amid storms, threatenings, op ends for which it was designed by him who is the God of the saints, and of their offspring with them. a quarter at least, does not excite universal disgust pressions and persecutions. Very many have least among the brethren of the former donomination. It to read during the last year, and many have embra sionary Society, whether at Hartford, or Boston, or Christians here, 12 have been baptized the past year damental principles of Congregationalism must first occur in the surrounding villages. be changed. And the democratic spirit of New England must first be extinguished; and to us it seems rather evident that these things cannot be done in a now a burning and shining light, wholly devoted

But what is the object ? Why to be sure, to pronote Congregationalism! And what is Congregationalism? A particular form of church government -simple certainly, and scriptural too, according to our views-but yet, the mere shell of RELIGION. And is the object of HOME MISSIONS to extend sectarian views of church government? Is it the business of home missionary societies to make men Congregationalists, or Presbyterians, or Baptists, or thodists or Churchmen? Is it for this, that New England Congregationalists have given their young men and their money without stint, for the last few years? Or, is it to make men Christians-to en- paration. lighten, sanctify, and save the souls of men, by the rementality of Truth, and the agency of the Holy Spirit?

If this object be not pure enough, and glorious enough, let one more pure and glorious be pointed out, and the New England churches will pursue it; -but, is the propagation of naked Congregationalism such an object? We trow not.

As to promoting " the cause of home and foreign ssions and the general interests of the Redeemer's kingdom," by further divisions among the friends of Christ, it must be confessed the doctrine sounds very The little light is like a solitary taper in the midst strangely in our ears. And until we shall have found out that Solonion was not a wise man, and that two are not better than one, and that a three fold cord is easily broken, we shall remain unbelievers in this arts and sciences?" Quere? what answer will sage hypothesis. And until we shall have forgotten door of hope respecting the correction of their errors, ox E, we shall continue to pray that Congregational-

Before laying down the pen, we beg to say, The fourth topic of the Committee in reference to Society. Previous to that event, all their efforts of the honor which the ordinance of infant baptism may their own preservation were languid; they labore receive from the fidelity of parents in training up indeed, but without concert, without energy, without

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS

Notices from the Baptist Missionary Magazine for Sept.

TELOGGOOS.

Berhampore .- A town delightfully situated in th midst of a fertile country, containing nearly 12,000 souls; fitted to become an important station

Threshing .- This operation is performed in two ways; 1. by driving a number of cattle continual upon the bed of grain; 2. by striking the heads of the stalk against a sharp plank, crected horizontally and afterwards beating the bed of heads or balls s broken off, with long strait rods. A bamboo jungle .- Of several miles extent. The

amboos grow, from the thickness of a pipe stem six inches, and from the height of five or ten feet sixty or eighty feet. Branches shoot out horizont, from the trunk, and extend to immense distance these branches are again the trunks from which of ers shoot, and so on, until all mingling and combine every twig even being armed with thorns half an in long, and curved backwards toward the root of the branch, they form an almost insuperable obstruct who always murder their victims, and profess

Banyan tree .- Mr. Day met with one of thes whose main trunk, composed originally of a gre many stems, now all grown together, measured feet in diameter: branches extending on every from the trunk, 90 feet in length; 30 other tru formed by shoots from limbs taking root in the ear from two to twenty inches in diameter;-

The Sourahs .- They have a language peculiar themselves; they have some slight idea of a God, render him worship, but have neither idols nor car they have no writings; books they never saw; appear simple, industrious and happy.

A twenty days' tour .- Mr. Day and Mr. Gore in 20 days passed over 120 miles, north of Cicaec visited about 40 villages, half of which were probab preached the gospel to some thousands who l never heard it before; distributed 800 or 1,000 trac

Persecution .- Four young Karens were ap ers who listened to their preaching. 150 ru

Ko Chungpaee .- This old man, two years at was found in all the darkness of heat the work of making salvation known to others.

Maulmein.-The Karen school has 90 schol 13 of them have been baptized. Their improve has been very great.

Nutive benevolence .- Karen Christians are beg ning to contribute of their substance as well as lab to the spread of the gospel. The missionaries ha received already about 70 rupees. They are a beginning to purchase books.

Tavoy .- The number of Karens under inst ere is about 80. 12 or 14 have professed to "born again" during the season. Mr. Wade h various portions of the Scripture in press, and in pre-

SIAM.

Small pox .- The inhabitants of Bankok are gen ally suffering from this disease, and even the sa

congregation of the mission is diminished The Phra Klang .- He sometimes furnishes table in English style, and allows the blessing of true God to be invoked on the repast. Still, be courages among the poor, a debasing idolatry.

A little light .- "The few who have been Christians, are as units in contrast with hundreds thousands, who yet remain in the service of ide universal night."

A heather enquiry .- " Why are the English at Americans so far in advance of other nations infidel give?

Retrospect .- During the year, three Chinese la been baptized, making the church now to consider

septemb ix native members, ple give increasing at knowledge; a dispos Christianity is extend tion are gaining po

Catholics .- They induced six Ottawas settled in a few weel trious. The Baptis scholars. Two person roving; they will n i, but will settle in reside in Canada. pils in her school. Receipts of the \$2,549,42.

NEW P SELECT FAMILY A ries of evangelical of families and de Rt. Rec. C. P. App. 648, oct. Box The first volume noticed some months deserved comm

volume is not less original design, than Episcopalianism are p exhibited; but so long tials" merely, and at of religion, we are Several of the sermo the Compiler; they are a candid comparison Transationtic brethre Mc'ILVAINE, and E ions, to secure to the terested attention. ially, the Compiler h limited in its salutar bounds as his own cl partake of them, di selves, and indirectly purity and moral elev MAP OF PALESTIN

In a notice given tavo edition of " the ence was made to two We had not then seen them particularly. ' neat and elegant styl ican S. S. Depository " The first is an or engraved on a plate a length, and carefully best authorities. The

World, is a new m in the sacred Script feet in length and near ing all the countries is inserted, whose sknown, to be inserted tain and conjectural The result of this array not crowded with supe struction that causeth tioned in the sacred rece isle of Patmos," are fa map of the ancient w of the Israelites," and of the Apostle Paul." ed on rollers, are sold \$2 00 respectively. whether in the Sabbat nary, or the clergyman incalculable auxiliarie beauty, in clearness : of size and fulness, as with. It is to be h they richly deserve, a

school room, and in PENNSYL A catalogue of the Institution has been re tice it." We do it s young. The first bers left it in Sept. 18 graduates up to Sept. of regular students in regulars. In the p making the whole nution during the curren of instruction occupie colleges, and each ye

the most pleasant of in Pennsylvania. " become, through its tions, "the joy of t and of " the whole e notice the well known er, C. F. Schaeffer, teen others; and of it we have the most far Professors, H. L. B. nolds, and H. J. Smi M. D., two Tutors, paratory department. of the students corre those of our New Er GILMANTON T

The Institution is le

Order of Exercises 1. The Christian nes R. French, Pr by Timothy Morgan the young Proaches Vernon.—4. Exeges by Matthew Kingma the speedy conversi Howard, Hampatead Kimhall, Waroer.— mund Burt, Paxton, and misery by Gonze mand Burt, Paxton, and misery, by Georg portance of mental s iche, Vt.—10. Obliga elecution, by Unice 11. The gospel adap W. W. Thompson, ture, by Ephrain !

reasoning from the p Bailey, Nashus.—A mouth College. The subscribers Board of Visiters of Theological Semina

Theological Semina 29, 1839, present to the following Report

nay labor together

on Lord pen, we beg to say, ad nce, that since the onal churches of New Eng church in the cause lections of these charel nd enlargement have be bled; and all this has be fruit of their connexion wi ssionary Society. Nothing verfully on the Congrega land, as their connecti ent work of evangelizing churches have reason n of mercy toward ther his gracious interposition nal Home Missi ent, all their efforts for languid; they labored without energy, without But, the occurrence re a fresh impulse to their ably deceived. But forth under his own prop

IGN MISSIONS. Goos,

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nd Congregationalists.

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veral miles extent. The ness of a pipe stem to ght of five or ten feet, to shoot out horizontell. runks from which othingling and combining. h thorns half an inc operable obstruction e, wild beasts and robas tigers, and the Thugs,

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ang Karens were appre-own into the stocks for God at Bassein—and othpreaching. 150 rupee and their friends befor endured their sufferings

surrounding villages Very many have learned and many have e for baptism.

attempts have been made aynt here. Numbers give ee or four enquirers appear couraged. Of 23 nativ en baptized the past year. nd conversion frequently

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rast with hundreds in the service of idols. ry taper in the midst

by are the English of other nations in the what answer will the

ar, three Chinese be rch now to consist of

at native members, living consistently. The people give increasing attention; the church advances in weledge; a disposition to examine the subject of Christianity is extending; books and religious instructon are gaining popularity; and the English and mericans are in favor with the rulers.

OTTAWAS. Catholics.—They have commenced a mission, and induced six Ottawas to join them. A priest is to be settled in a few weeks. They are artful and indusrious. The Baptist mission school embraces 24 scholars. Two persons have been baptized.

Ollowas of Michigan.—These Indians are aroving; they will not remove west of the Mississip-, but will settle in Michigan, or join the British and reside in Canada. Mrs. Slater has more than 80 pupils in her school. Prospects on the whole are enaraging.

Receipts of the Board from July 1, to August 1. \$2,549,42.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCLECT FAMILY AND PARISH SERMONS. A .. ties of evangelical discourses, selected for the use of families and destitute congregations. By the Rt. Rev. C. P. Mc'llvaine, D. D. &c. Vol. 11. 648, oct. Boston; Crocker & Brewster 1839 The first volume of these selected sermons was noticed some months since in our columns in terms deserved commendation. The second and last solume is not less rich, nor less fitted to answer its original design, than the first. The peculiarities of Episcopalianism are perhaps a little more prominently ethibited; but so long as they relate to "non essentials" merely, and affect not the fundamental traths of religion, we are not disposed to quarrel with them. Several of the sermons in this volume are of " Amercan fabric" also, contrary to the original design of the Compiler; they are not the less valuable however for that reason; nor will they suffer in any respect, on a candid comparison with the productions of his Transatlantic brethren. The names of GRISWOLD, Mc LEVAINE, and DOANE, are in sufficiently high repute with Christians of all evangelical denominaions, to secure to their published sermons a deeply derested attention. To the Episcopal church especially, the Compiler has rendered an incalculable service by his labors; nor will his "labor of love" be finited in its salutary influences within so narrow bands as his own church; other denominations wil partake of them, directly from the volumes themselves, and indirectly, through their bearing on the parity and moral elevation of the denomination from hose bosom they issue.

MAP OF PALESTINE. MAP OF THE ANCIENT

tavo edition of " the Union Bible Dictionary," reference was made to two maps formed to accompany it. We had not then seen them, and could not speak of them particularly. They are now published in very nest and elegant style, and are for sale at the American S. S. Depository, No. 5 Cornhill. " The first is an entirely new MAP OF PALESTINE,

engraved on a plate measuring more than two feet in length, and carefully copied and corrected from the best authorities. The other map " The ANCIENT World, is a new map of the countries mentioned in the sucred Scriptures." The engraving is three feet in length and nearly two feet in width, comprising all the countries named in the Bible. No place is inserted, whose situation is not sufficiently well known, to be inserted in "the Dictionary." Uncertain and conjectural locations are not mentioned. The result of this arrangement is, that the maps are ast crowded with superfluous names, nor with " inaruction that causeth to err." "All the regions mentioned in the sacred record from the river of Eden to the a'e of Patmos," are fairly presented to the eye on the map of the ancient world, together with the " route the Israelites," and the several voyages and travels of the Apostle Paul." The maps, glazed and mounted on rollers, are sold at the low prices of \$1 25 and \$2 00 respectively. To the student of the Bible, whether in the Sabbath school, the theological semimay, or the clergyman's study, these maps will prove inculculable auxiliaries. They surpass in finish and beauty, in clearness and correctness, in convenience of size and fulness, any thing we have hitherto met with. It is to be hoped they will meet the favor they richly deserve, and find a place in every Sabbath school room, and in every biblical student's depart-

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

A catalogue of the Graduates and Students of this lastitution has been received, with a request to " notice it." We do it with pleasure. The institution s young. The first graduating class of three mem bers left it in Sept. 1834, and the whole number of graduates up to Sept. 1838, is 21. The whole number of regular students in the four classes, is 59, beside 5

most pleasant of the numerous delightful towns Pennsylvania. "Beautiful for situation," may it become, through its literary and theological institutions, "the joy of the" American Lutheran church, and of "the whole earth." Among its Trustees, we betice the well known names of Kurtz, S. S. Schmucker, C. F. Schaeffer, and A. H. Lochman, with seventen others; and of its President, C. P. Krauth, D. D. We have the most favorable impressions. It has four Professors, H. L. Baugher, M. Jacobs, W. M. Reynolds, and H. J. Smith, beside a lecturer, D. Gilbert, M. D., two Tutors, and a writing master for the prostatory department. The course of study, the regalations of the College, the supervision and expenses of the students correspond in all material points, with

liose of our New England colleges.

GILMANTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. tder of Exercises at the Anniversary, Aug. 22. 1. The Christian system a system of peace, by tames R. French, Prospect, Me.—2. Use of Miracles, by Timethy Morgan, Northfield, Vt.—3. Dangers of the young Proacher, by Henry A. Kendall, Mount Venno.—4. Exegesis of gune, in Rev. 12th chapter, M. Manha. Matthew Kingman, Woburn, Ms.—5. Prospect of speedy conversion of the World, by Jabez T. ward, Hampstead.—6. John Bunyan, by Reuben [hall]. tner.-7. Divine Sovereignty, by Edand Burt, Paxton, Ms. - S. Connecti John Mark Patton, Ms.—S. Connection between the distinger, by George W. Bourne, Wells, Ms.—9. Imputance of mental symmetry, by Almon Benson, Jerzich VI.—10. Obligation of a minister to attain a correct election. 10. Obligation of a minister to attain a correct ion, by Unico H. Seest, Amsterdam, Holland. 11. The goapel adapted to humon nature, by George W. Thompson, Durham.—12. Hebrew Literature, by Ephraiu N. Hidden, Tamworth.—13. On feasoning from the past to the fature, by John B. M. Billey, Nashua.—Address by Prof. Hadduck of Dartment California. bouth College.

hath College.

The subscribers convened by appointment as a beard of Visiters at the annual examination of the hotological Seminary, at Gilmanton, N. H. August 3, 1839, present to the Trustees of said Seminary at Gilman. the following Report, viz:

the several classes in the various departments of the Greek and Hebrew Languages; of Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Exegesis, Hermeneutics, Homiletics, Natural Religion, and Systematic Theology, and witnessed also specimens of Elocation from the Students.

The Committee were highly gratified by the evi-

The Committee were highly gratified by the evidence exhibited and sustained through the whole examination, of thorough instruction on the part of the Faculty, and of diligent study and commendable progress on the part of the students.

The institution is found much in advance of what we had expected. And we are peculiarly gratified to learn that the Trustees and Faculty have raised it to the same elevated standard of other Theological Institutions in our country.

We are deeply sensible of the vast importance of a thoroughly educated and well trained ministry, and we could not without great injustice to our feelings.

noroughly educated and well trained ministry, and we could not without great injustice to our feelings, give our approbation to any plan calculated to lower the standard of Theological Education.

With these views the Committee commend this Institution which they trust will prove a great blessing to our churches, to the favor of the great Redeemer, and to the prayers and patronage of the wise and good.

good.
Rowell Shurtleff,
Charles B. Hadduck,
Isnac Willey,
Gilmanton, August 22, 1839. Jona. Mcgee, Silas Aiken.

HANLETON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—The ommencement of this Institution occurred on Wednessy, 27th ult. The following was the order of exercis-

1. Affinity of Error.

J. O. Edmusds, Hartland.

J. O. EDMUSDS, Harttann.

2. Christian Warfare.
D. M. Burdick, Newport, R. I.

3. The Law of Man's Progression.
J. F. Jones, Poughkeepsie.
4. "Be ye Wise as Serpents," (before the Wester

Association.)

W. M. Pratt, Crawfordsville, Ia.

5 Triumph of the Church.

6. True Scheme of Civilization, (before the Society of Inquiry.)

W. W. EVERTS, Earlville.

7. The Dangers of Speculative Theology, (before the E. E. L. Taylon, Delphi.

For the Boston Records "SLAVEHOLDING MINISTRY REBUKED." Under this head, I noticed an article in the ast Recorder, which suggested to my mind

the following queries:—
1. Were the "Preamble and Resolutions" ontained in that article "adopted" by "near ifty" of the students of the Seminary?—or were a much less number than fifty present at

"adjourned meeting?"
Have the students who took part in the 2. Have the students who took part in the business of that occasion, become so vise and good, as to warrant them in casting such reflections on the wisdom or the picty of their Teachers?—or do "the minutes of the meeting" show due respect to the judgment of those "members of the Faculty" who saw fit to invite Mr. Jones "to participate in the public exercises of the Seminary?"

lic exercises of the Seminary?"

3. Has it come to pass, that the Officers of our Colleges and Theological Seminaries are less competent to judge of a man's character and worth than the students?—and must they no longer be allowed to introduce a man into their pulpits, or to ask him to perform a reli-gious service, without consulting the students with respect to his character and qualifications?

4. Is there not a spirit abroad which evinces more zeal than prudence—more impertinence than intelligence—more vanity than piety?

O.

For the Boston Recorder. "STATUTES THAT WERE NOT GOOD." Mr. Editor.—A day or two since I read the letter of Hon. J. Q. Adams to Henry Williams, Esq. There is one paragraph in it, which exceedingly surprised me. It is this.

me. It is this.

"The Supreme Ruler of the Universe declares himself in the holy Scriptures, that in dealing with the prevarications of his chosen people, he sometimes gave them statutes that were not good."

I know of but one passage upon which this assertion is founded. It is Ezekiel 20: 25. If the Ex-

President will read the context, he will find, I apprehend, that it means no such thing, as he seems to suppose. "The Statutes" there mentioned as "no good," are statutes which God never "gave" to any nation; that is, never gave, in the sense of ordaining or commanding. They are the Statutes of the heathen, the idolaters, whom God permitted to scourge "his chosen people." It was not because of "prevarications," but for rebellion, and idolatry, and Sab-"his enosen people." It was not because of provarieations," but for rebellion, and idelatry, and Sabbath-breaking, and intemperance, and licentiousness, that God in his righteous displeasure suffered his people to be brought under the dominion of other statutes, than that of the law which came by Moses. They were thus to learn, if they would, their folly and madness, and be led to repentance and reformation.

It is only by a figure of speech, which Mr. Adams's rhetorical discrimination will enable him at once to appreciate, that God speaks as he does, by his prophet, in the style above mentioned. And it is really astonishing, that any one could have read the chapter in which it is found, and not have perceived its true meaning at a glance. That I may not take up too much room, I only add, that the instructions of the chapter were given to the captives, that had been carried to Babylon, and were then enduring the oppression of "statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live." L. N. R. It is only by a figure of speech, which Mr. Adams's

PRAYER FOR OUR RULERS. Mr. Editor,-Will you call the attention of the making the whole number connected with the institution during the current year, 141. The whole course of instruction occupies four years, as is usual in our colleges, and each year is divided into two sessions.

The Institution is located at Gettysburg—one of the most pleasant of the numerous delightful towns. you cannot devote part of a column in your valuable paper to a subject of more importance to the great in-terests of religion and morality, and I beg of your correspondents not to forget the subject. Z.

For the Boaton Recorder. MAP OF JERUSALEM.

Since the days of Christ, how many a pilgrim has wended his way to the Holy City on Mount Zion! How rich with associations is this hallowed spot, whose history is not merely measured by carturies but continued through a period of 4000 years!

but continued through a period of 4000 years!

It is easy to remember when the name of Jeresalem could only be found on the historic page; but now we find her særed precincts brought within the limits of the tourist's route, and her condition and prospects the subject of remark in the columns of almost every paper. But although through the medium of advanced facilities we in a general way are made familiar with the situation of Jerusalem, still, to the lover of særed history and the necerate biblical scholar, something more was needfal. This desideratum, however, to which we refer, has at scholar, something more was needful. This de-sideratum, however, to which we refer, has at length been attained, and, in the "Plan of Jerusa-lem," which led to these reflections, we have all that may be desired short of an actual visit to the places which it exhibits. This plan of the Holy City was taken with the most exact care, and scrupulous accuracy, by Mr. Catherwood, (the enterprising traveller and scientific artist, to whom our citizens are indebted for the opportunity of witnessing his splendid Pano-rama) and embraces all the sites that have claim to any interest in and about the city, so laid down, that the student of sacred history may follow out the course of events which there took place, with a satisfaction hitherte unattainable. The Mount of Olives, Mount Zion, and Mount Moriah, with all the important localities which render them immortal, may be viewed with regard to their relative situations. Here we may trace too the course of the brook Cedron, as it winds through the sulley of Jehosaphat; here we view Mount Calvary and the Garden of Gethsennane; The Holy Sepulchre, The Potter's field, the Pools of Bethesda, Siloam, and Gihon; in short, all the places Bethosds, Siloam, and Gihon; in short, all the places spoken of by the sacred writers, are in this beautiful Plan brought vividity before the eye, and serve to recall a crowd of recollections relative to the events which gave to them their names. We have only

That pursuant to the object of their appointment, I time to add, that this is a work deserving of liberal

parior, stady, or drawing room; and no gentleman of taste or learning should be without a copy. It is well calculated for Sabbath schools. Accompanying the plan, is a Book of explanation by Mr. C. prefaced by a historical sketch from the earliest to the present time. The Maps are for sale at Perkins & Marvin's Bookstore.

Encouragement to Effort in doing Good .- A fact which has just come to our knowledge, we state for the encouragement of those engaged in Tract distri-bution. An individual who resides in Charlestown, devotes a part of his time to visiting the Navy Yard, and there distributing such tracts and other religio publications as he is able to obtain. Not long since, the Rev. Mr. Crosby of C. received an anonymous letter enclosing ten dollars, with the request th he would transmit it to the benevolent individual above named for his own use. The writer of the letter knew not where to find the person in question to whom he was personally a stranger, and took this tnethod of expressing his approbation of the charitable efforts of which he had been a witness, and by which, perhaps, he had himself profited. Much good is doubtless accomplished by such private, direct, un ostentations methods of laboring for Christ.

N. H. GENERAL ASSOCIATION.—The m of the General Association of New Hampshire wa held this year at Lyme. The introductory sermon was by Rev. E. Holt, of Portsmouth. Moderator Rev. Z. Barstow; Rev. Messrs. E. Holt, and A. Blan chard. Scribes.

Rev. Messrs. D. Hord, D. D., John M. Whiton, John Woods, Amos Blanchard, and Z. S. Burstow, were appointed a Committee to correspond with Southern Christians and Ecclesiastical bodies on the subject of slavery.

The next meeting is to be at Hampton.

Rev. Ralph Tyler and wife, of Ct. are about to go on a mission to the blacks on the Island of Trinidad, where the call is hard for laborers. We rejoice at every step that is calculated to elevate and bless the colored race, in any part of the world. Mr. T. calis

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1840.—This Manu al has been prepared by a favorite author, under the direction of the Committee of the American Tract So-ciety; comprising much original, interesting, and val-uable matter. It is issued in distinct editions, adapted to the meridian and latitude of fourteen of our principal cities and towns. Store-keepers, ministers of the Gospel, and other friends of religion, are invited to send their or lers to the Society, 150 Nassa street, New-York; or to Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary or Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston; Charles Ho

Education Convention .- At a meeting of the Education Convention.—At a meeting of the friends of education, held at Beverly, on Tuesday last,—Oliver Carlton, of Salem, Chairman,—a resolution was offered by Hon. S. C. Philips, in favor of Normal schools, which he supported in a pertinent speech; and the discussion was continued by Messra.

Mann, Rantoul, Smith, Greenleaf and others. In the
afternoon the Hon Horace Mann, Secretary of the
Board of Education, delivered an able and admirable
address on the subject of education.

The proceeds at the Exhibition of Death on the Pale Horse, at Harding's Gallery, School St., will be generously given to the funds of the Children's Friend Society this week. This institution is managed by benevolent Ladies of different denominations of this city, for the benefit of destitute children. The benevolent are respectively requested to visit this truly

ordained, on Thursday, 5th of Sept. as Pastor of the 2d Church in St. Johnsbury, Rev. John II. Workerster. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. David Stowell, of Townsend, Mass.; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Drury Fairbanks, of Littleton, N. II.; Sermon, by Rev. Leonard Workers, father of the candidate; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Drury Hairbanks, Charles of the Candidate; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Thomas Hall, of Waterford; Charge to the Fastor, by Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath. N. H.; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Josiah Morse, of Johnsbury 1st church; Address to the Church and Society, by Rev. Issae R. Worcester, of Littleton, N. H.; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Levi H. Stone, of Cabot.—Vt. Chronicle.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.—We received vester TROM LONDON FAFERS.—We received yester-day several London papers from Aug. 1st to the 6th, which fill up a classm in our files previously received. The advance of £2,000,000 in specie loaned by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, was guaran-teed by Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. and twelve or fif-

teen other banking houses in Paris.

The estimated amount of appropriation from the Treasury for defraying the expenses of the service in Canada was, to supply the deficiency of previous grants to March 31, 1839, £417,000; to meet the charge for the current year, £553,000, making a total of £1,000,000. The total estimated excess of expenditures in the Canadas in consequence of the insurrection in those provinces was, in 1837, £245,-20, and in 1835, in to militia, extra winter clot and ordnance stores from England, £701, 400.

From the Mediterranean.-The following is an

extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in the Mediterranean, dated June 23d, 1829: "The Archipelago is swarming with pirates. The Austrians, French and English, have vessels of war to protect their commerce, but although the crew of a vessel, having an American gentleman with his wife vessel, having an American gentleman with his wife on heard, have all been murdered by the pirates, there has not been an American vessel of war up here for more than a year. The Americans here complain much of it, and inquire of me what has become of our Mediterranean Squadron."-Nat. Int.

Opium Trade of China .- There probably was nce of the world, an exercise of despote power, displayed in the promotion of a moral object, comparable to that recently exhibited by the Emperor of China, in the suppression of the trade in opium within his dominion. It has long been contra-Emperor of China, in the suppression of the trade in optium within his dominion. It has long been contraband, but ordinary acts of government were not sufficient for its suppression. The Emperor has at last tried the last resort of desputic action in China, the giving of the Imperial Scal to his highest officer, Linn, and holding him responsible for the issue. The consequence has been, that the amount of opium given than an less than 20, 283 chests. up to the government was no less than 20,283 chests valued at £3,000,000 sterling, or near \$15,000,000

Slavery in Texas .- Mr. O'Connell lately gave no tice in the British House of Commons, that early next session he would move a resolution that "it is the opinion of this House that her Majesty's Ministers ought not to advise her Majesty to recognize the inde-pendence of the State, calling itself the Republic of Texas, unless with the consent of Mexico, of which Texas, unless with the consent of Mexico, of which country it formed a part; nor unless the abolition of slavery, and the making the slave trade piracy, were necessary provisions in its constitution." Also an address to her Majesty, praying "that she would be gracionally pleased to give directions to her Ministers to make an arrangement with the Government of Mexico, to place at her disposal a portion of the unoccupied territory on their northern boundary, to be set apart as an independent asylum, or a free state for persons of color."

Horrible .- Mr. O. Connell in a speech in the

and thus to destroy, by such horrible means their captors; and expressed the hope that the government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguest government, and require redress by the prosecution

FROM FLORIDA.—Melancholy Intelligence.—
The steamer Santee, Capt. Miller, arrived this morning, (Saturday.) brings the following from our attentive correspondent. Garey's Ferry, Sept. 3, 1839.

ing. (Saturday.) brings the following from our attentive correspondent. Garey's Ferry, Sept. 3, 1839.

My Dear Sir,—I have been silent since the notice of Col. Harney's unfortunate affair at the Trading House, as there has been little or nothing new since then. The Indians in the western part of East Florida and in Middle Florida, manifest decided symptoms of hostility, such as killing and mutilating persons falling in their way, firing into government steamboats, &c. From Deadman's Bay, we have accounts of the suicide, by cutting his throat, of Lieut. Chas. J. Hughes, of the 6th infantry. Lieut. H. was a son of our Charge d'Affairs to Sweden, Christopher Hughes, Esq. No one knows what policy the Government will adopt in relation to the war. Cona son of our Charge d'Affairs to Sweden, U pher Hughes, Esq. No one knows what poli Government will adopt in relation to the war. jecture is at an end.—Savannah Georgian.

From the Disputed Territory.—A letter from a gentleman in Bangor to a friend in this city, says:

"I have just read a letter from Capt. Parrott, commandant at Fort Fairfield, saying that the fort was attacked by 30 or 40 men on Sunday morning last. They fled upon finding that an alarm was given. The letter futther says, they fled at the first five of the seen. They fled upon finding that an alanm was given. The letter further says, they fled at the first fire of the sentinel, leaving several guns, bayonets, powder flasks, hats, &c. on the road. I also saw a copy of a letter from M'Laughlin, (the British land agent) saying that it was a band of reckless persons, who had broken open a depot for arms, and that by removing the arms, &c. he should guard organist any forther attempt in future. The above is just as stated probably, as the letters gave a pretty circumstantial account of a."

PIRATES OF THE ARMISTAD.—Lewis Tappa of New York, has visited New Haven, for the pou-pose of a particular examination of the Africans take from the Armistad, and gives a long account of the in the New York papers. An African accompanied Mr. T. from New York, who was found able to hold some intercourse with them. Prof. Gibbs of Yale College, and R. S. Baldwin, Esq. the counsel for the

College, and R. S. Baldwin, Esq. the counsel for the prisoners were present at the conversation. Most of the prisoners told the interpreter that they were from Manchingo, in the Senagambia country. Joseph Cinquez was at first reluctant to converse, but afterwards expressed himself freely and with much energy.

Cinquez, or Jingua, as it should be spelled, according to the account published by Mr. Tappan,—states that he left his father, mother, wife and three children in Africa, and Bowle said he left his mother, three brothers, and two sisters at his native place, Badebou. Bowle said it was six or seven day's travel from Mandingo to Gallinas, near the sea, and he did not know any town by the name of Manding. el from Mandingo to Gallinas, near the sea, and he did not know any town by the name of Manding. It is supposed that they came from a place near the sources of the river Niger. They stated that they had been in battles, in their own country, using muskets, but had never been kidnappers. I would never take any advantage of any one, said Jingua, but would always defend myself. Bowle said his oldest brother was in debt, and they sold him to pay it. They have no more of the real rivers and they have the result has and trade name were instead. no money there said he, and trade away men instead of money. They often trade people away to the Spaniards, for powder and gans. Bowle said there

of money. They often trade people away to the Spaniards, for powder and gans. Bowle said there was great slavery in Gallinas.

They stated they were brought down the country to the sea coast, and were chained when put on board the slaver, which was a brig. It was crowded with slaves, there being 200 men, 300 women, and plenty of children. Jingua here got down on the floor, to show us how they were stowed on board, then moved about on his knees, and as he rose put his hand on the top of his head, to indicate how low the deck was. They said their sufferings were great on the passage, and several of their number had died.

They stated that they were nearly two months going to Havana. There they were put on shore, at the city, in the night, and ironed hand and foot, Besides this, every two were chained together at the waist and by the neck. When they were put on board the Armistad it was in the evening, and they sailed about midnight. Their irons were then taken

sailed about midnight. Their irons were then taken off. Some slept below, and the rest on deck. Two of the Spaniards on board were armed with muskets. The captain of the schooner was very cruel; he beat them on the head very hard with any thing he could

them on the head very hard with any thing he could catch, and he kept them almost starved.

They say there was no person on board the schooner besides themselves and comrades, and the captain, the two Spaniards, the cabin boy, the cook, and two men who acted as guard. The cook was a mulatto, and the cabin boy is a negro. Jingua and Bowle both said they were down in the hold, and did not see the fight. The quarrel took place when they had been about two days from Havana; the beginning of it was the cook's fault, who told the Africans that they were going to carry them where they would kill they were going to carry them where they would kill and eat all of them. Before that night they were and eat all of them. Before that night they were treated badly, but that night they fought fair. No African was killed, but all that were killed were on the other side. Antonio said that Jingua did not kill any body.—Traveller.

The Presidency .- The resolutions adopted at the The Presidency.—The resolutions adopted at the Young Men's Whig State Convention at Worcester, last week, of which R. C. Winthrop, of this city, was Chairman, insist upon a total sacrifice of all personal and local prejudices and predilections, in the selection of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. They declare that Massachusetts will abide by the National Convention, whether it be given to Mr. Clay, General Harrison or any other Whig. The Whig General Committee have appointed Barker Barnell, of Nantacket, and Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, as delegates from the State at large to the ampton, as delegates from the State at large to the

Saratoga and Scheneclady Rail Road .- It affords us much pleasure in being able to state that this road, under the judicious management of Mr. Costigan, the superintendent, has carned to its stockholders regular troops, gan, the superintendent, has earned to its stocknown and regular troops, since the 1st of January, (eight months) over and superintendent, and expenses, rising of seven per above all repairs and expenses, rising of seven per cent, on the capital stock; and that the directors have recently declared a fixidend of five per cent. The prospects are now flattering that the road will hereafter pay a good interest on its cost. The business on the Troy road has been very handsome-much exceeding that of any former year; but we are not advised of the amount of receipts by the company. Were the Whitehall road completed and in operation, both these roads would prove lucrative to the stockholders .- Saratoga Sentinel.

Philadelphia Navy Yard.—There are now building at the Navy Yard, a steam frigate, a sixty four gun ship, and a sloop of war, intended to mount 16 guns. The keel of the first vessel was laid a short time ago; she is 206 feet long, her stern and stem ports are ready for raising, her flooring timber has been pressured, and it is expected she will be has been prepared, and it is expected she will be launched in about a year.

Iron Sicam Boat.—The iron steam boat for some time in progress at Pittsburg, was launched un Monday last. The Advocate states that the boat started in benetiful style, and glided into the water without jar or surges. Her length on deck is 160 feet; length of keel 140 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hold 8 feet. When launched, it was found that the boat did not lask a drop, and that her draft ueptn or noid 8 feet. When launched, it was found that the boat did not leak a drop, and that her draft of water was less than ten inches. She will be propelled by two engines; and to guard against sinking, the hull of the boat has been divided into three compartments lengthwise, by two staunch, water tight, bulk heads of iron—either of these divisions filling with water would not suffice to sink the best. with water would not suffice to sink the boat.

Singular Circumstance.—On Thursday, the 29th, a Mrs. Stone, of Louisville, left her child upon the floor, while she went a few steps for a bucket of moor, white same went a tew steps for a bucket of water. Hearing a seream, she turned and saw a hog running across the street, dragging the child by its foot. By the assistance of some men who were passing by, the child was rescued without very material injury, but not without some difficulty, as the animal result in the discount of six a nit a tries. The child seemed little disposed to give up its prize. The child was about eight months old, and entirely within the door when seized by the hog.

Conspiracy to burn the Sing Sing Prison .- A Conspiracy to burn the Sing Sing Friton.—A plot concerted among several of the prisoners to burn the prison at Sing Sing, was discovered last week just in time to prevent its accomplishment. The plan was to collect a quantity of combastible materials in the belfrey, which were to be set on fire about the hour the

convicts are usually locked up. It was expected that in the confusion many would be able to effect an es-

Fever at the South .- Mobile .- An extract of a let-Ferr at the Scatth.—Mobile.—An extract of a let-ter from Mobile, dated 6th instant, to a gentleman of this city, gives a fearful account of the mortality in that place. It says that the deaths for the two days past had been very numerous, that the city had be-come like a hospital, and that out of the present pop-ulation, computed at 3,500, the doctors state about 1,200 are sick. Some of the deaths were very sudden, "say in 24 hours—others from three days."—N. Y. Courier.

Miraculous Escape.—One of the laborers in Mr. Dallam's employ has arrived at Tampa, with the following story, which, in addition to his being a man of credibility, is corroborated by the marks of ligatures on his arms, and of burns on his legs. When the Indians made the attack on Col. Harney, this man was taken alive and tied to a tree with leather thongs. The Indians having completed their horrid work, retired to earouse and dance, and an old squaw brought a quantity of wood, placed it round the prisoner, set fire to it and went away. A shower providentially coming up deadened the fire, and at the same time softened the leather, which enabled the man, with tromendous exertion, to loses one arm so as to untie himself—then watching his opportunity, he dropped on his hands and knees, and crept to the beach, where finding a canoe, he put off. After reaching what he considered a safe distance, he landed on a point, where he subsisted on raw clams, until he got on board of a small vessel that was passing.

Corporal Haywood and a dragoon, of those who were supposed to be killed, also escaped, by running in different directions, and temaining hid for several days. They were severally wounded.

Melancholy Providence.—By a note from a cor-

Melancholy Providence.-By a note from a con Melancholy Providence.—By a note from a cor-respondent we learn that on the 29th of August, the Rev. P.L. McAboy, pastor of the Presbyterian church-es in Washington and Murphysville, Ky. was instant-ly killed, at the latter place, by the falling in of the heavily loaded floor of a grist mill, in which he was at the time. The third story of the mill contained 1500 bushels of wheat; the second story an equal qeantity; and by the giving way of the first, the ac-cumulated mass fell to the ground floor, on which Mr. McAboy and several others were standing. The rest providentially escaped with slight injury, but Mr. Mc Aboy was crushed into the cellar and killed. Ho has left a young wife to mourn the sad event, to whom he far a young wife to mourn the sad event, to whom he Aboy was crushed into the cellar and killed. Ho has left a young wife to mourn the sad event, to whom he was married but a few months. The people of his pastoral charge were affectionately attached to him, and now deeply mourn his loss. For four years he was their pastor, and was the chief instrument of establishing many in the faith, as well as in greatly promoting the temporal prosperity of the churches. "Many fall as sudden, not as safe."—Presbyterian.

Railroad Accident .- Mr. George Lawton, Wickford, R. I. was instantly killed on the Stoning-ton Railroad, about two miles south of the Kingston depot, by his head coming in contact with a bridge over the road. He was employed as temporary brakeman at the time. He was about 24 years of age.

Distressing Accident .- As Mr. Freeman Knapp, of Hopkinton, Mass. was driving down Canal street, Providence, the bolt which secured the whifile tree to Providence, the bolt which secured the whillle tree to the cross piece on the shafts, gave way, and the former came in contact with the horse's legs. The horse ran and kicked, and soon cleared himself of the wagon. But in his flight he ran over a man in the street, named William Lewis, knocked him down, and fractured his skull badly. Mr. Lewis is from Lowell, Mass. He is a stranger, and poor; and was immediately taken to the Asylum, and placed in charge of a surgeon. The horse was badly injured. The cords of his legs were severed, and it is doubtful if he recover from the hurt. Mr. Knapp escaped without injury.

Maine.-The proposed amendment to the Consti tution of Maine—limiting the tenure of judicial offi-ces—has prevailed by a large majority.

The whole inside roof of St. Paul's Church, Mon. treal, fell on Tuesday last week, with a terrible crash, destroying almost every one of the pews.

NOTICES.

THE BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION will meet at the house Rev. Mr. Follett, in Dudley, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M Barre, Sept. 16, 1839.

BANUEL A. FAY, Scribe

Norrolk Conference.—The next annual meeting of the Norfolk Conference of Churches, will be held at Smith Weymouth, on Tuesday the 24th inst. in the Meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Lewis; services to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday morning, the Domestic Missionary Society will hold their annual meeting; after which will be given a narrative of the state of religion in the churches. The session will close in the alternoon. After public religious survices, and the administration of the Lord's Supper, a collection will be taken in aid of Domestic Missions.

Milter Seef. 3, 1859.

Milter Seef. 3, 1859.

Milton, Sept. 3, 1839.

MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John Brannen, to Mrs. Mary Peters, daughter of Capt. Moses Pike, of Lubers—Capt. Thomas Reed, Jr. to Mrs. Charlotte Clark, both of Boston—Mr. Jacob Finn, of Dorchester, to Mrs. B. Mchatosh, of this city—Joseph Moriarty, M. D. to Miss Elizabeth of this city—Joseph Moriarty, M. D. to Miss Elizabeth P. Emerson, of Waltham, to Miss. Rev. Reynolds, of Boston—Mr. Charles H. Barnach Eaton.

In Billerica, 10th inst. Capt. Oliver Crosby, to Miss Eliza McKee, daughter of Alexander McKee, Esq. all of.B.

In Brattleboro', Aug. 27th, by Rev. C. Kidder, Mr. Robert W. B. McLeilan, merchant, to Miss Belinda, daughter of Samuel Elitott, Esq.—Sept. 2d, Mr. George Childs, merchant, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Crosby, all of B.

this city, Mrs. Lucy Wolcott, 72, relict of the late Alexan-

ander Wolcott, of Middletown, C.I. and daugner of the late Samuel Waddo. In Charlestown, Rev. Thomas F. King, Pastor of the Uni-versalist Society of that place, 42. In Canton, on the 7th inst. very suddenly, Mrs. Saily Day, wife of Mr. Asa Day, of this city, 53. In Saddury, Sept. 12, Mrs. Alice, wife of Mr. Reuben Hunt,

an Lynnnetd, Miss Hannah B. daughter of the late Bow-man Viles, Eq. 21.
In New Bedford, on the 5th ultimo, John James Reed, 17 years, youngest son of the late John Reed, Esq. formerly of Woburn.

Years, youngest son of the late words, youngest son of the late words. In West Newbury, July 28, of scarlet fever, John Adams, aged 3 years and 8 mos. after an illness of ten days—and of the same fever, Susan Elizabeth, at the house of Rev. D. Hemenway, East Granby, C.I. Sept. I lith, after after an illness of nineteen days, aged 5 yrs. and 5 mos, the only children of John Q. A. Edgell.

In North Leverett, Sept. 8th, Mr. Almond Hemenway, 37. In Hampstead, L. J. Rev. Moses Benjamin, 45, minister in the Methodist Connexion.

In Humpstens, i.e. con-the Methodist Connection In New Orleans, of yellow fever, Mr. Elijah R. Bates, of South Weymouth, Moss. 22 At sea, on board larque King Philip, on the passage from Charleston to Houton, 5th Inst. Capt. Joshus Humphrey, of

South Wey mouth, Mass. 22.

At sea, on hoard barque King Philip, on the passage from Charleston to Boston, 5th inst. Capt. Joshua Humphrey, of Hinghan, 2.

Died, at Hubbardston, Aug. 30, of the typhas fever, Mr. Timmas Goodspeed & Co. The subject of this brief oblitany notice died, after an illusia to mourn his loss. The community, and after an illusia to mourn his loss. The community, and are considered to the died of the firm of thomas Goodspeed & Co. The subject of this brief oblitany notice died, after an illusia to mourn his loss. The community, and after a considered friends most deeply sympathize with those more cardy related to the deceased. He died in the prime of life, while successfully prosecuting mercantile pursuits, and discharging most faithfully, the duties of husband, father, son, friend, and clitzen. The charch, too, will mourn his departure from a field of ascellates. To the many estimable traits of character which he possessed, that of "Christian's was not wanting. With him, all public engagements, all social intercourse, and all family duties, were scrupulously performed, from a deep, and an abiding Christian principle. The memorable words of our Saviour, with true Christian submission should now be repeated. Even see, Father, for so it seemes good in thy sight." Here is present consulation, another occasion, Christ utilered a sentiment, we not a seemed and another occasion, Christ utilered a sentiment, we have considered the first and the submission and the constant of the mount of the hands of her Redecuer. She was a member of the Congregational Charch in Millville, 14th inst. Mrs. Eliza Benson, wife of Mr. Mellen Benson, aged 35 years. Mrs. Belied very suddenly, but she cheerfully resigned her soul into the hands of her Redecuer. She was a member of the Congregational Charch in Millville, and adorned her Christian profession. Her friends have lost a jeczel—she has gained a cross.

"Sweet is the scene when Christians de, When holy souls retire to rest;

How mildly beans the closing eye!

Brighton Market .- Monday, Sept. 16, 1829. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 465 Beef Cattle, 756 Stores, 4500 Sheep, and

Patrows: Test Cauth, the state of the state

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

IPSWICH FENALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will commence on Wednesday, Oct.

30th, and continue twenty four weeks. The must course of study will be changed only so far as to omit music, and add lattin and Frencis. The health of Miss Ellison, the present respected Principal, not being so fully restored as to enable her to take charge of the School, Miss ELIZABETH P. HILDBETH, formerly a teacher in the Ontario Female Benningry at Canandatigus, N. Y., and now Principal of an Academy at Derry, N. H., is appointed Principal of this Institution for the coming term.

Letters of application may be addressed to the Secretary. Tuition for the Term, \$12. Board, including washing and lights, \$2 a week. The tuition, and half the bill for board to be paid at entrance. CHARLES KIMBALL, Secretary. Insuch, Mass. Sept. 20, 1839.

The Abbot Female Seminary,

The Abbot Female Seminary,

Andover, Mass.

L'OUR TERMS, of 11 weeks each, beginning on the third

Wednesdays of April, July, October, and January,

Tuition in English branches, \$5,00. Latin and French, \$2,00.

Acch. Instruction on the pinno, \$10,00. Use of Instru
ment, \$2,00. Board, from \$2,00 to \$3,00 in the Seminary

boarding houses.

ment, \$2,00. Board, from \$2,00 to \$6,00 in the cemmary boarding houses.

A schedule of the course of study, and further information sent, on application (post paid) to

N. B. No charge is made to pupils for thorough instruction in Pennanship, Singing, Linear and perspective drawing and for attendance upon the Lectures on Natural Philosophy Botany, Mineralogy and Chemistry at the Teachers Seminary, and other regular lectures at the Female Seminary, in connection with their various studies.

Sept. 30.

INSTRUCTION in Sacred Music, will be given by Man-cus Colbura, Esq., in the Vestry of Esset St. Church, for a term of 2d lessons; rounnenting on Thursday evening, Oct. 3d. For terms, apply to Mr. Colbura, or to either of the Subscribers, Geo. ROGERS, Sept. 20. If. GILMAN DAVIS,

336 SERMONS .-- PRICE \$3,00.

336 SERMONS..-PRICE \$3,00.

[MIE PREACHER; or, Sketches of Original Sermons, chiefly selected from the Manuscripts of two eminent Divines of the last century, for the use of Lay Preachers and Young Ministers. To which is prefixed, a familiar Essay on the Composition of a Sermon. From the second London Edition. In two volumes. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street.

Recommendation from the Boston Recorder.

4 Both volumes contain the outlines of more than 530 sermons. It must be confused that the variety of them has antibled us that they are worthy of confidence as exhibiting just views of the great system of evangelical truth; and with the exception of a few, wherein the peculiarities of the flaping in the confidence of the flaping in the second of the second of the flaping in the second of the flaping in the second of the sec

Doctrines and Duties of Christianity. Cruden's Concordance. The British Pulpit, in 2 vols.

NEW MAPS.

THE American Sunday-School Union have made a further of the Bible, and would call the particular attention of clerg men, theological students, and Sunday-Schools to the student of the Bible, and would call the particular attention of clerg men, theological students, and Sunday-Schools to the two new Maps, which they now offer to their inspection.

The first is an entirely new Mar or Palestrias, engraved on a plate measuring more than two feet in length, and carefully copied and corrected from the best noticerities. They of the owneries mentioned in this nacced Scriptures. They of the owneries mentioned in this nacced Scriptures. They of the owneries mentioned in this nacced Scriptures. They of the owneries mentioned in the heavy of the owneries mentioned in this nacced Scriptures. They have been appeared to the countries mentioned in the hide.

Either of these maps may be used independently of any hook, but they have been specially adapted to the Union Bible.

Either of these maps may be used independently of any hook, but they have been specially adapted to the Union Bible.

To increase the facility of reference, the title of every such article in the Dictionary, will be marked either P. or W., to designate the respective maps on which the place may be found. Following the plan of inserting no place, the situation of which is not sufficiently known to be inserted in the Dictionary, will be marked name to fracted.

The Map of the Ancient World supplies a vacancy which has long been fielt, and furnishes an ample view of all the regions mentioned in the sucreal record from the river of Eden to the island of Patinos. The route of the Israelies, and the several voyages and travels of the Apacient World, §2.

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Sept. 13.

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A MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY.

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late Thomas Brown, M. D. Prof. of Moral Financial burgh University. 2 vols. evo.
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Choules' History of Missions; Webster's Dictionaries;
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VOL. 1, Rollo Learning to Tulk—vol. 2, Rollo Learning to Read, or Easy Stories for young Children—vol. 3, Rol-lo at Work, or the way for a boy to learn to be industrious— vol. 4, Rollo at Play, or safe Amusements—vol. 5, Rollo at School—vol. 6, Rollo's Vacation. Also—Abbott's School Boy—Caleb in the Country—Caleb in Town—Hoaryhead—McDonner—Child at Home—Rolling Ridge.

dge. Young Man's Aid, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow. For sale, wholesale or retail, by CROCKER & BREWS TER, 47 Washington street.

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Sept. 20.

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YOUTH'S COMPANION.

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(101NG to Church, (With a Picture.) The Trembling
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Sept. 20.

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NEW GOODS.

NORCROSS & WOOD, offer for sale, at 22 Kilby street, an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Satinets, comprising every variety of quility and colored with a full and entropy, and the properties of the full and colored with a full and colored with a

THE CHRISTIAN'S DEATH-BED.

The sun was faintly gleaming, From out the fading west, As the spirit of the just one Was passing to its rest. Thorny had been the pathway, That stricken one had trod; But what availed to the heart, Where dwelt the peace of God. io dimness gathered over The brightness of that trust, As death's grim messenger stood near, To mingle dust with dust. No doubt, no fear, bewildered His faith's austaining power, No earthly care intru On the spirit's parting hour.

On God her every care.'
APthe words died upon his lips, He passed death's gloomy portal; Casting time's fretted mantle off, Mourn not, ye chas

fligh, holy hope is given; Upon this darksned sepulchre
Has broke the dawn of Heaven. Wish not again to hear on earth, The voice ye loved so well; When it has joined the grateful song Adoring angels swell. Wish not those weary feet again

When they have mingled with the throng, Who tread the heavenly bowers. No sigh, no tear can enter there, Within that blest abode, But fountains of unfailing joy Flow from the throne of God.

Braintree, Aug. 27. "SHOW US THE FATHER.""

Have ye not seen Him, when through parted snows
Wake the first kindlings of the vernal green?
When 'peath its modest veil the arbutus blows, And the blue violet bursts its mossy screen ! When the wild rose, that asks no florist's care, Unfoldeth its rich leaves, have ye not seen Him there? Have ye not seen Him, when the infant's eye. Have ye not seen 11m, when the infant's eye,
Through its bright sapphire window, shows the mit
When in the trembling of the tear or sigh
Floats forth that essence, trembling and refined?
Saw ye not Him,—the Author of our trust,
Who breathed the breath of life into a frame of dust?

Have ye not heard Him, when the tuneful rill off its icy chains, and leaps away ? Or in the Ocean's everlasting roar, Battling the old, grey rocks, that sternly guard his shore

When in the stillness of the Sabbath mora, The week's dread cares in tranquil slumber rest. When in the heart the holy thought is born. And Heaven's high impulse warms the waiting breast Have ye not felt Him, when your voiceless prayer Swelled out in tones of praise, announcing God was ther

Show us the Father! If ye fail to trace His chariot, when the stars majestic roll, His pencil, 'mid earth's loveliness and grace, His presence, in the sabbath of the soul, How can you see Him, till the day of dread, hen, to assembled worlds, the Book of De

* See St. John xiv. 8. Token for 1840 Cause of Freedom.

From the New York Observer.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN SCOBLE. On Friday evening, August 23d, this gentleman lelivered his farewell address at Chatham street chapdelivered his farewell address at Chatham street chap-el, on the results of emancipation in the British West India colonies. Mr. Scoble is a Congregational min-ister from England, has been associated with Mr. Buxton and others several years, in efforts to put an end to the slave trade and slavery, and visited the West Indies twice at the request and at the expense of several distinguished philanthropists, some of them being members of the Society of Friends, to ascertain, from personal observation and inquiry, the actual rebeing members of the Society of Friends, to ascertain, from personal observation and inquiry, the actual results of emancipation with regard to its effect upon agriculture, education, commerce, and the political, social, moral and religious condition of both planters and laborers. Mr. Scoble was deemed eminently qualified for the important mission. On his return from his tour, some of the results of his inquiries and investigations were published, in a work prepared principally by his associate touriers, JOSEPH STURGE, and PROMAS HARVEY, and entitled "West Indies." principally by his associate touristing " West Indies and Phomas Harvey, and entitled " West Indies This work, in connection with the pernal efforts of its authors and their coadjutors, sonal efforts of its authors and their coadjutors, con-tributed, more than any other human efforts, it is be-lieved, to the overthrow of the apprentice system, and the entire emancipation of the enslaved in the

and the entire emancipation of the emanded in the British West India colonies.

Mr. Scoble suffered severely, on both tours, from attacks of the yellow fever. He had no intention of visiting this country when he left London the last time, but he was induced to accompany Mr. Hays, (a

great difficulties. In the address of the planters to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1831, they said, "We assert, in the face of our country, our well-founded conviction that the speedy annihilation of slavery would be attended with the devastation of the West India colonies. with loss of life and property to the white inhab-itants, with inevitable distress and misery to the nants, win meetable distress and insery to the black population, and with a latal shock to the commercial credit of this empire." But the ac-tual results have fully and completely faisified all these predictions, in every point of view, not only in the estimation of anti-slavery men, but in that of the great body of the planters themselves! Mr. Scoble then corrected one or two misstatements some of the city maners had be recovered ined great majority have no voice in enacting the laws by which the islands are governed. Is this right? Can it long be endured? No; justice must and will be done. The elective franchise some of the city papers had, he presumed, inadvertently made, in reporting what he had said respecting the produce of the islands. He would now give the aggregate of the exports of sugar from the British West Indies from official document.

South America,) as follows:—
In the year 1836, 3,600,517 cwt.

"1837, 3 305 238" And if he included the island of Mauritius (a colony of Great Britain in the East Indies,) the result would be found still more favorable for

This is beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people of England, who expected that the planters would meet with considerable losses during the transition from slave to free labor.

terested persons about the future. Let us wait, said he, uttil the crops of this year are gathered, and the official returns are made through the custom house. It will probably be seen that while there is some diminution of the quantity of sugar nade on the estates, owing to the negroes working for themselves, the amount that is made in the colonies will be increased.

of themselves," If, said Mr. Scoble, "ruin" is coming upon Jamaica, would not the Executive know it? Would be not appoint a day of fasting? But instead of this, he had appointed a day of general thanksgiving—general thanksgiving, be it remarked, a day of rejoicing and praise as well for the planters as the laborers. The fact is, said Mr. Scoble, the difficulties now existing be-

tween the planters and the laborers, have arisen from the ill-advised conduct of the planters or

their agents, with reference to wages of labor. The masters are not willing now to give balt of

what they swore the labor was worth under the

apprentice system. Then, when an apprentice was dissatisfied with his master, and had the means of purchasing his unexpired time, he could demand an appraisement. The masters then swore that the time of the best hands was

worth 3s. 6d. currency per diem, and the apprentices had to pay accordingly. Now these same masters pretend that the wages of the negroes shall not exceed 15d per diem! The negroes

shrewdly say that their masters do not speak the truth now or they perjured themselves under the old system. But under the advice of the excel-

lent missionaries, the negroes have consented to

habor for one shilling and eight pence a day. It is said that the laborers are leaving the old plantations, and are cultivating lands for themselves. Be it so, said Mr. Scoble, they have a perfect right to do this. If they had refused to work on the old plantations at all where they had been so long oppressed, what friend of justice, or of liberty, or of religion could have blamed them?

ested or worthless persons, are unworthy of credit, and have been falsified by official docu-

ress of the greatest number is the aim of the

statesman, what are we to say to the statements that are made that the sable congregations in Jamaica, and the luxurious fare they enjoy, might well excite the ency of the half-starved

factory slaves of Great Bruain? A year ago these people were abject, impoverished slaves. And now, forsooth, it is said by the Jamaica papers

that they are well dressed, living in luxury, and objects of envy to the laborers of Old England! Even if the planters had been impoverished, is

freedom therefore not a blessing because the hundreds and thousands are raised at the ex-pense of the units? But the planters are also

better off than before. The principal difficul-ties after all, said Mr. Scoble, exist not between the planters and the laborers, but between the planters and the British government. Still, not a planter wishes to return to the old system of

that the imports had increased as well as the ex-ports. Not only British goods, but American

productions also, have been imported to a far

greater extent since emancipation than previous

Formerly, said Mr. S. it was difficult for the slaves to obtain any instruction, especially with the consent of their masters. What lattle they obtained, was by stealth, and often it was followed by severe scoorgings. But now the enger-ness with which they apply themselves to re-ceive instruction is at once delightful and re-Mr. Scoble next referred to a few of the numerous misstatements in the daily papers of this city, which are chiefly copied from the Jamaica ceive instruction is at once delightful and re-markable. Now, even the planters themselves acknowledge that education is the golden link that binds the negro to their property and to them. True it is, there are a few planters of the old school, who would keep the eman-cipated slave in ignorance still, but he was thankful to say they were few, and to know that it was not in their power or in the reverse of any ways. Disputch and Royal Gazette, papers that are not relied upon at all in England for accurate infor-mation, representing, as they do, the feelings and views of the overseers and attorneys, rather than the views and feelings of the respectable planters. The information in these papers, copied into the The information in these papers, copied into the papers in this city, represent the emancipated negroes "as rioding in indolence," urged on by the worthless missionaries, and protected by the stipendiary magistrates who were in their pay, that the crops are short, and that roin stares the planters in the face. But he would ask, where do they procure the means? These statements show at least that the negroes are industrious, provident, liberal, sugacious—that they "can take care of themselves." If, said Mr. Scoble, "ruin" is coming more Janaica, would not the Executive. in their power, or in the power of any man, to prevent the intellectual, moral and religious im-provement of the black and colored race. Edu-cation can no longer be prevented. The desire of the negroes for instruction, as before intimat-ed, is intense. They have long felt it, but till recently could not satisfy their thirst. Mr. Scoble here related, in a peculiarly inter-

esting manner, a thrilling anecdote of a pious Scotch soldier in Guiana, who had undertaken sected some in Guiana, who nod undertaken to teach a very intelligent negro boy, named Ned, to read the Scriptures, on condition that he would teach another slave, and exact a promise that he, in turn, would teach another, and so on. Ned soon learned to read the Bible, and faithful.

I don't like to call the Mississippi a beautiful to his promise began to instruct others. On its coming to the knowledge of the overseer, he had Ned laid down and severely whipped with scale. The great bends, the emerald islands, the cart-whip. But no so her was the poor fellow's back healed, than he went about his old business. He was again whipped most cruelly, and sent across the river to another estate. Ned very soon began to instruct his fellow slaves there to read, and he bethought him that he would try
to imitate others in writing a letter to the lad on
the other plantation, whom he had formerly instructed, to encourage him to be faithful. He
had never been taught to write, but his ingenuity supplied his wants. He procured some isk,
and unach binself a set of a new. Then he nade himself a sort of a pen. Then he opened his Bible, selected letters that would express his ideas and prepared an epistle something like the following: "Don't forget your promise. Teach all you can; and don't mind a good lick-ing." [Loud-applause.] So extensively had the negroes been taught by Ned and his pupils, and their pupils, that when the missio commenced distributing the copies of the Bible, that were so generously bestowed by the British the Emancipation Act, it was ascertained that no less than one thousand more were required, in "Ned's diocese," than had been estimated.

long oppressed, what triend of justice, or of ne-erty, or of religion could have blamed them? If they had under apprehensions of evil, fled to the bush or to the mountains, would it have been uncatural or blameworthy? Are they not free-men? Have they not a right to use that free-dom to follow their own wishes? The predic-tions of evil that have been made by many interthis Scotch soldier, when he was in Guiana, but in vain; even Ned did not remember his name. Although, said Mr. Scotle, his name is not known on earth, and he may no heave the name is not the new on earth, and he may no heave the new one arth, and he may no heave the new one arth, and he may not heave the new one arth, and he may not heave the new one arth, and he may not heave the new of the in vain; even Ned did not remember his name. Although, said Mr. Scoble, his name is not known on earth, and he may not be commended for his deed of love and mercy in this world, his doubt, in this fresh arrival of "distilled dameters of the control of the creek."

world, and have been taisined by official docu-ments from the beginning. They cry, Wolf! Wolf! to depreciate property in the island, and induce the owners to sell it that they may buy. Mr. Scoble commented with much wit and se-verity upon the condensed extracts from January mention the interesting fact, that is the custom place, excited my particular attention. He for many of them, at the close of a hard day's work to go to the residences of the missionaries, to "lor-row boys," as they say, from the schools to take home with them that they may receive instruc-ton from them in the evening and night. verry upon the condensed extracts from Januar-ca papers published that very day in this city, showing that the Januaica papers contradicted each other; and while they spoke of short crops, roin, &c. they also mentioned the prosperity of the laboring classes, that they are jarrelassing lots, raising cames, purchasing largely for thanksgiv-ing, &c. &c., and the general prosperity of the island. If, said Mr. Scoble, the greatest happi-ness of the greatest number, is the interest.

os instruction among the emancipated. Af- beggar? gious instruction among the education stupidity, ter describing their former ignorance, stupidity, and degradation, he spoke of the means of grace that they now possess, and so highly enjoy. Now, said he, we do not hear of the lash sounding in their assemblies for worship, of their al-ters being thrown down, their meeting-houses destroyed, their ministers insulted and abused, but, on the contrary, we see immense multitudes at early dawn on the Sabbath, wending their ne five, ten, fifieen or twenty miles to the Sabbath-school and the sanctuary, eager to receive that instruction that a merciful God has

designed for every human being.

After giving a graphic and intensely interesting statement of the manner in which the Lord's day is now spent by the negroes, Mr. Scoble said that the gospel is now unshockled in the British West India colonies, and the word of God runs and is glorified. (Great applause) slavery.

In answer to questions that had been sent to Mr. Scotle, in writing, he said he could state The reverend gentleman concluded his animated address by expressing his fervent wishes that every part of the world might speedily be free, and especially that this country might soon be free in truth as well as to name.

free in truth as well as in name. At the conclusion the following resolutions were adopted with only one dissentient voice:—

Resolved. That the thanks of this assembly be tendered to Mr. Scoble for his visit to this country, and the highly interesting and important communications he has made of the happy results of emancipation in the British West India colonies; that our best wishes will accompany hum on his return to greater extent since enancipation than previous to that event. In some instances the amount is doubled. In fact, imports have vastly increased in all the colonies since 1834. How could it be otherwise when the whole population had be-come consumers? No longer have the negroes

Great Britain fears no revolt, and as additional evidence of it has withdrawn nearly all the troops of the line. The government does not believe that the black and colored freemen in the colonies are disposed to revolt. Is it asked where the British troops have gone? They have gone to Canada to put down the insurrection of the whites! The government, he was happy to say, had taken the power from the military men in the West India colonies, and will continue to do so until they learn to respect the rights of men now free as themselves. But the chief difficulty of the government now is, as already intimated, not with the emancipated.

At length Cairo, (not yet Grand Cairo,) have

the chief difficulty of the government now is, as already intimated, not with the emancipated slaves, but with the planters. The elective franchise is in the hands of a very few, while the great majority have no voice in enacting the great majori

them the munificent bounty of twenty millions of pounds sterling. Mr. Scoble said he placed very little confidence in the forebodings of interested persons about the future. Let us wait, terested persons about the future. Let us wait, said be, until the crops of this year are gathered, and so which are constantly in view for many a long hour. Then cast your weary eve upon the Missouri wilderness, at first equally flat, but gradually rising into undulations and rocky but gradually rising into undulations and rocky but for the first crop; let him but sow thy youth with aborns, and they will grow up with thy years to sturdy but they formerly belonged to suffer decayed members of the families to which bluits. Examine and admire the beautiful is-lands which are constantly in view, from the time you enter the river till you reach St. Lou-is. Trace the majestic windings of this im-mense accumulation of waters, sweeping away its alluvial banks by acres and furlougs with all their towering forest trees, like so many bulrush-s.

For thirty or forty miles after you enter the Mississippi, the current is so strong, that it requires a powerful engine to make six miles an hour, ours scarcely made four; and there was now and then a sharp pitch, as a carman would say, when for a few minutes, we could scarcely tell whether we gained or lost. Almost the only impression made upon the primitive wil-derness on either side, for the first fifty miles is by the squatters who supply the boats with wood. They all live in miserable log cabins with scarcely a ray of comfort, you would think, in doors or out. But where the wood costs them nothing, one would think they might costs them nothing, one would be circumstance soon place themselves in easy circumstance soon place themselves in easy circumstance. They however as the demand is very great. They however, have so much swearing and drinking and Sabbath breaking to do, that I doubt whether

time to contemplate them, and give your mind and imagination up to their sweet enchantment; and the effect is exceedingly heightened by the reflected crimson and gold of a glorious sunset. It is astonishing to see how fast the bed of the river is shifting in a hundred places; how the wilderness is undermined and falling in on one side, while the young poplars are springing up upon new made land on the other; and how islands, or large parts of them are formed one year and swept away the next. Of course the sand bars are continually shifting, and in low water the largest class of boats cannot safely ascend the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio. But the snags and sawyers are by far the most formidable obstructions to this vast inland navigation; and I do not see how it can be made much safer on this score, so long as thousands of trees are every year washed away and Foreign Bib's Society, after the passage of the Emancipation Act, it was ascertained that no less than one thousand more were required, in the stream, and supply the place of those which are taken out or sawed off by the snag boats.

To show the great eagerness of the negroes to learn to read, Mr. Scoble said he would further key and of course the head man-killer of the Mounting the little fellows on their shoulders of his den in such a hurry to count his casks they will bear them away to their abodes, and safely return them in the morning, with expressions of heartfelt gratifule both to the missionaries, and their young teachers.

Mr. Scoble next spoke of the progress of tellinous instruction among the emancipance. Afficiently, and the progress of the progress of tellinous instruction among the emancipance. Afficiently, and the progress of the progress of tellinous instruction among the emancipance. Afficiently, and the progress of the progress of

On the Missouri side, 80 or 100 miles below St. Louis, we passed an encampment of seven hundred German Lutherans, who have recently arrived, bringing along with them their min-ister, parish library, &c. and who have, it is said, purchased ten thousand acres of fine land for their colony. If they prove to be as sober, industrious and religious, as the better part of the German emigrants are, they will be a great blessing to that part of the State. Yours, &c. blessing to that part of the State. Yours, &c.

Miscellany.

SCIENCE AND AMUSEMENT. We have observed recently the notice of a

halloon ascension, with the above heading! and have been greatly at a loss to discover wherein its adaptation to the particular notice consists. As to amusement, we have no difficulty about the thing. Those who "get up" an enter-tainment of that kind aim to amuse the public, and that portion of the public who resort to such places, go to be entertained. But we apprehend that here the design and effect both erminate. Many gronautic experiments have been made within the last twenty years, but what has Science really gained by them? Nothing worth recording. A large amount of that delivered seventeen addresses, replied to a great variety of questions put by a large number of findicials wherever he journeyed, besides traveling over a housend miles. He embarked for Engineen the Liverpool steamer, on the 24th alt, and is followed by the gratitude and prayers of a large provided white we not black a personal acquaintance with him, or of hearing his elegand in the Liverpool steamer, on the 24th alt, and is followed by the gratitude and prayers of a large provided by the planters in all the colonies, by influent many other persons, of the ruin that would result from timestilate enancephons. Even the friended that predictions had been made by the planters in all the colonies, by influential members of Pariament, and the great change, from shavery to freedoom, could be made without great change. ing worth recording. A large amount of that excitement on which the mass of a community in cities live, is produced; a large crowd sur-round the spot from which the ascent is to be

there to science by the frequency and expense of these experiments?—Tel. & Obs.

CARNAL SECURITY.—The old divines said much on the subject of carnal security, or false peace of mind. This is a kind of quiet into which the self-righteous and backslider often fall. It is quiet mixed with sin. It is undisturbedness of mind in the midst of dangers, which, through blindness, are not perceived. It is the stillness of nature preceding an earthquake. Rowland Hill says, he once went to a poor man who had received a serious injury in one of his limbs. For a while he suffered great pain. After a while the physician said, "Do you feel much pain now?" "No, I do not," was the reply. "Is your pain all gone?" he asked. "Yes, it is." The physician touched the wound and said, "Did you feel that?" (No." Then death has begun its work and will soon spread over the whole body." He touched the feet. They were already cold. So when spiritual death has made rapid advances, it is often unperceived. Sin is a sorcery. It deludes with vain hopes that all is well, even when death is about to do its whole work. "Wo unto them that are at ease in Zion," is the awful message of a jealous God to the carnally secure. The signs of false peace are chiefly these: 1. No very distressing sense of personal unworthiness. 2. Not much conflict with temptation. 3. Lack of tenderness of conscience. 4. Insensibility under chastisements and ordinances.—Watch'n of the South. the corrected one or two misstatements of the city papers hal, he presumed, inading the produce of the islands. He would grie the aggregate of the exports of sugar the British West Indies from official docus, (including Griana on the continent of its rest of the population their whole right; the rest of the population their whole right; by the moral sentinent and policial power of the mire hald the relation of the Missississis and orphan children, in consequence of the includent the mire and orphan children, in consequence of the rest of the population their shows the would never have leave they would never have laysined on the continent of the continent of the continent of the continent of the color with the

He had his bargain, and sowed it with acorns—a crop that lasted three hundred years.—
Thus it is with Satan, he begs but for the first crop; let him but sow thy youth with acorns, and they will grow up with thy years to sturdy oaks, so big-bulked and deep-rooted, that they shall last all thy life. Sin hath a shrewd title when it can plead prescription; and Satan thinks his evidence as good as eleven points at law when he hath once got possession. Let him be sure of thy youth, and he will be confident of thy age. He well knows that the blossoms in spring are the fruit in autumn; and dent of thy age. Ho well knows that the blossoms in spring are the fruit in autunn; and that in thy youth thou art not cloth, but wool; so that the deepest purple sins are those dying in the wool. Let thy soul, therefore, like Galeon's fleece, drink up betimes the dew of grace; for younger years well led, are as the sweetness of a rose, whose perfume still lingers though the leaves be dry. Take, therefore, the first opportunities of God's gracious motions and monitions: or if thou have omitted the first, embrace the second: or, if many have passed unanswered by thee, embrace the present invitation; and even now, 'while it is called today,' turn, with faith and repentance, unto the Lord thy God.—Adams on 2 Peter.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

Mr. Willis—Dear Sir, -1 feel in duty bound to nekn ge with gratitude to the public and to Gool, the bear we received from Mr. D. F. Newton's institution to are of impediments of speech, at the Marlboro' Chape CCRTIS CHAMBERLAIS.

Boston, Sept. 11th, 1839.
P. B.—Mr. N. will soon leave to resume his labors in Phildelphia, but will return to Hoston in the Spring. C. C.

The public in general are not aware of the vast number of persons suffering from the formidable affliction, nor the dun-plet of neglecting to attend to it; death is not unirrequently Much difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining, among the bundred, different kinds for sale, an internment ratileboro', Vr. have at length succeeded in inventing a case wastly superior to any instruments of the kind ever in etc. It is convenient and agreeable to wear, and will in all uses relieve the patient from suffering or danger on account? Hermis. In very many cases it has effected cures, in high the best of other instruments had failed, even to afford dief. D. Mead is soic agent for Thompson's Patent Trues, a Boston and vicinity. By calling at his rooms, No. 6, Vinter street, numerous certificates may be seen, and printer reference given to individuals in Boston, who have been elieved and cared by this Trues.

A recommendation from Dr. Hayward and several other transmitted every succeeding the superiority, and a certificate of the recommendation from Dr. Hayward and several other transmits of the circ. Seculiar to its superiority, and a certificate of the commendation of the property of the commendation of the c

A recommendation from Dr. Hayward and several othe Surgeons of this city, certifying to its superiority, and a cer-tificate of a remarkable cure, in a case of long standing, may be seen on referring to the advertisement in another column of this result.

he kind attentions to him, and benevolent regards to the moral condition of seamen, of those of his congregation, who yet me give the five the five Dullars, have made him a life member of the Seamen's Friend Society.—May 'the blessing of many ready to perish,' and, directly, and indirectly, causing many others to perish,' come on them,' with the additional polessing of Hay, who 's list over against the trensmy.' South Reading, Aug. 1859.

REURER EMERSON.

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence the first Wednesday of November next. This School is designed to furnish Young Ladies with a therough and accomplete the detection. The Popis are received into the family of the Frincipal, and constant attention is paid to their physical of the control of the Principal, and constant attention is paid to their physical of the Connecticut—distant only one day's journey from Roston, Albany and Hardrod; with each of which either there is daily communication. It contains places of religious worship for Traintarian and Unitarian Congregationalists, Episcopalisms and Methodists, at either of which pupils can attend, as designated by their parents. The School is situated upon an eminence communing a varied and delightful prospect, and is surrounded by extensive grounds, lad out in a style of moral beauty, seldom surpassed. Verdant slopes and terraces and the shade of numerous trees, have the pupils to invigorating exercise in the open sir. The Building is spacious, and fornished with ample accommodations for all the purposes of a school. Only two pupils are allowed to occupy the same room. Any further intermention can be obtained on application to the Principal, L. L. LANGSTROTH.

Trans.

For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Instruction in all the Branches of an English education, for one year, \$200 to Instruction on the Pinne, with Use of Instrument, per quarter of eleven weeks,

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cand dangers; beath in wells, mines, caves, &c.; Death
on charcod; Black Hole at Calcutta; Prison ships, slave
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man employments; Unbeathtimess of factories; Centeral
story of factory girls; Facts and testimonies on this subcit; Particular discusses induced by had air; The world a
cent manufactory; Discasces of domestic animals from had;
can the manufactory; Discasces of domestic animals from had;
can do there, Danger of had air to the sick; Views of
iss Seigewick and Dr. Smith; Thoughts on the size of the
set; Bad grant and its consequences, in cellars; Echalations
on movious weeds and plants; Integrity of the longs and
sol organs. Published by GCORGE W. LIGHT, I Cornill.

Sw.

Dr. Dana's Letters

To the Rev. Professor Stuart. Letters to the Rev. Professor Stuart, comprising Remarks on his Essay on Sin, published in the American Biblical Repository for April and July, 1899 by Daniel Dana, D. D., Minister of the Gospel in Newburyport. This day published and for sale by CROCK-ER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. Sept. 13.

grows as seem, and effectively secting the very many cases, its will soon effect a clean—in terms of the Depth of the Dept

DANA'S LETTERS.

LETTERS to the Rev. Professor Stuart, comprising Remarks on his Essay on Sin, published in the American Biblical Repository for April and July, 1839. By Daniel Dana, D. D., Minister of the Gospel in Newburypert. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, 9 Cornhill.

Sept. 13.

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Sept. 13.

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quarter of eleven weeks,

On the Guitar,

On the Guitare,

On the Hall those interested, read the following statement; that other are weeken that all whe are substance must find the delivery of the sail with and weeken of the sail with and we substance of the woulded to be sail and experience in adapting the the Houst of the would help not on the would help not on the would help not one of t

The Truss inve

Boston, July 224, 1839.

RHODE ISLAND, OF CONNECTICET, the following

ble books.

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July 12.

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No. 39 ...

3112

Foreig

MEETING OF Abstract of the 30th A Board of Commiss sented at the Annual

FOREIGN SOUT MISSION TO Bombay.—D. O. A. Webster, Print Webster.—One nat Ahmednuggur.— ary; Amos Abbott.— Malcolm Peth.—A

Maleolm Peth.—1 and Mrs. Graves. Jaina.—Sendol B. Mrs. Munger. On a visit to Boggs, Missionary, On their way.— French, and Robert Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. and Miss Cynthia B (4 stations; 8 printer, 11 female printer, II tentale a native helpers;—
The company natway to the mission, a Miss Farrar is returned Mrs. Boggs can failure of Mrs. Bogg was recalled by the nection with the B. Mrs. Stones is consecutive to the second manufacture of the second manufacture of the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the second manufacture is not the second manufacture in the second manufacture is not the se

Mr. Stone's connec There is now a
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Bombay in two mo
going to India round
might find intelligence
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months later than to from the United State recent progress of a water, and not see the propagation of C. The four stations regarded as being water, and and success argur is 150 miles fro occupied as a statios commencement of op Jalna, which was oc 120 miles from Ahme from Bombay. Male either of the others, the south. What is no influence upon the tions. So far as ne cultivated among the our mission may be back no farther than the year 1814, and to

our mission may be hack no farther than the year 1814, and to cent miss ions, rather by the Board. At the people who had before the Board have included to God, that the were directed to Acheering evidence at the short in vain in the Lo Brahmin named Hur April, and an elder family is highly respended with the principal that none of their canny dealings with the expulsion from the orange of the Brahmis ion raturned, and son their services.

The station at Janes.

their services.

The station at Jat beginning. There is boyssupported by bene who besides contribut free schools. The m gospel in his house and Ahmednuggur were se girls in the female boa 50 lads in the semina Ballantine preached on the Sabbath. MADRA

Royapoorum.—Mire and Mrs. Winslow.— Chintadrepettah.—J Missionary, and Mrs. helper. On the way.—Phine Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt.
(2 stations; 2 missic physician, 1 printer, 3 aries, and 3 native help Mr. Winslow was to

Anne Spiers, daughter by connected with the Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Hunt was prepared foundery, as well as a A printing establishing geously purchased at eight iron printing press, an hydraulic pre English, Tanul and T a fount of Hindoosta added. The establish maded. The establish type-foundery and book the mission to enter fands will permit, apowas chiefly commence was transferred in Ju Winslow had previous There are 16 school taining 500 metrics.

taining 500 pupils. tion at each station 250. Doct. Scudder principal duty. Not le of the Scriptures and S buted in 1838. MADUR

Madura.—Daniel Polissionaries; Mrs. Poen native helpers. Dindigul. - Robert

Dindigul.—Robert
Lawrence, Missionari
Mrs. Lawrence.—Fra
Preacher, and seven no
Seeagunga.—Edware
Mrs. Cope.—Two nati
Teroopoowanum.—N
sionary, and Mrs. Crae
William Tracy, Miss
and Mrs. Tracy.—Tw
Slations not known.
sionary; John Steele,
(5 stations 9 missions)

Steele.
(5 stations: 9 missi female assistant miss female assistant miss preacher, and 22 nativ. The four last name situated on as many di-ing from Madura as the Doct. Steele being the floor, made a voyage to be received benefit.